FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NUCLEAR ENERGY MEETING OPENS IN CARACAS

PA101645 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2351 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Caracas, 9 Jan (EFE) -- Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today opened the eighth meeting of the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission (IANEC) in this capital.

In his address, the Venezuelan president exhorted the delegates to extensively analyze the pressing problem of the use of nuclear energy for purposes of war and stressed that all the peoples of the world are concerned, and rightfully so, over the possibility of a world conflagration.

The director of the International Atomic Energy Organization (IAEA), Hans Blix, said that the whole world associates nuclear energy with the atomic bomb. "However," he added, "it would be absurd for this to become such an obsession that we forget the enormous benefits that nuclear energy offers," such as the production of electricity, a basic element in development.

He emphasized the need to keep a close watch on the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, because "any carelessness here is dangerous and irresponsible and could make people skeptical about the application of nuclear energy."

In the case of the Andean area, he explained that the IAEA is interested in including these countries in development programs on the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

The meeting, scheduled to last a week, will analyze nuclear problems, advances in peaceful uses, and the threat to mankind represented by increased used of nuclear energy for military purposes.

POLICE TO BRING BIGNONE TO COURT IN GIORGI CASE

PY101725 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1649 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Jan (DYN) -- San Martin Federal Judge Luis Cordoba has requested the Federal Police to make former President Reynaldo Benito Bignone appear in court tomorrow at 1200. The judge took this measure after Bignone failed to respond to two successive summonses to testify in the case of the disappearance of technician Alfredo Giorgi.

BIGNONE ARRESTED IN DISAPPEARANCE OF CORPORALS

Appears in Court

PY101911 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1855 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Jan (NA) -- Former President Reynaldo Bignone appeared in court this afternoon around 1500 to testify in the case of the disappearance of Corporals Luis Garcia and Luis Steimberg. Bignone will be questioned by Judge Carlos Oliveri who is in charge of this case which began after the disappearance of the corporals in 1976. According to the charges, the incident took place at the military school, which at the time was directed by Reynaldo Bignone.

Held Incommunicado

PY102317 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2251 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Jan (TELAM) -- This afternoon it was confirmed that former President Reynaldo Bignone is being held under preventive custody and incommunicado in the case under investigation on the disappearance in 1976 of two military academy conscripts. This was announced to the press in the court house at 1935 by Bignone's lawyer, Jaime Lucas Lennon, former justice minister under the military regime.

RADICAL DENIES MILITARY PRESSURE ON GOVERNMENT

PY100216 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 9 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jan (NA) -- Radical deputy Marcelo Stubrin yesterday flatly denied that there is "any sort of military pressure" upon the government, and stressed that any rumours to that effect come from "ill-willed sources."

Denying press reports yesterday, Stubrin said that "the traditional relations between the executive branch and the Armed Forces are being modified," adding that in those relations "there are gray zones" arising from the transition between "many decades with a military commander-in-chief and the current civilian commander-in-chief."

Regarding the government's proposed union reform bill, the congressman denied that the former military regime's labour legislation must be repealed before the new law can be passed "because a law must be repealed by another law, and this is the purpose of the union reform bill."

PERON REPORTEDLY TO RETURN AT END OF JANUARY

PY110005 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 Jan 84 p 7

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Jan (NA) -- Pedro Arrighi, one of the two coordinators of the liaison committee appointed by former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, said yesterday that she will return to Argentina during the last few days of this month or the first fortnight in February and will take up residence "in a downtown flat."

He added that the Justicialist Party president is "well informed" of what is happening in the country, especially concerning the government's union reform bill and the reforms of the Military Code of Justice, two issues which have been the cause of disagreements between Peronists and Radicals.

LEGISLATORS EXPRESS OPTIMISM ON BEAGLE AGREEMENT

PY102342 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2303 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Jan (TELAM) -- Senator Adolno Gass, head of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, today stated that 23 January will probably be a memorable day for the Argentines. Deputy Federico Storani, president of the same Chamber of Deputies committee, actually said that the day could come even sooner, clearly referring to the conflict with Chile over the Beagle Channel. The two legislators were approached at the end of a luncheon given today by Foreign Minister Dante Caputo for the members of the two legislative committees at San Martin Palace.

While showing his optimism over the course of the negotiations, Gass also said that a treaty which has been the subject of almost 100 years of discussions cannot be concluded by a government which has been in power for only 30 days. Gass finished by saying that our relations with Chile regarding the conflict over the Beagle Channel could be improved and our problems overcome in a short period of time.

Deputy Storani also said that the Argentine and Chilean intentions to reach a solution could be fulfilled before 23 January, because this is an aspiration expressed on several occasions.

Justicialist Deputy Adam Pedrini, who was also interviewed, has confirmed that a preliminary agreement has been reached, and added that both Radical and Justicialist legislators are looking forward to the country's total integrity, as far as national unity is concerned, because it is not the future of a party that is at stake but the future of the nation and of our sovereignty.

ENERGY SECRETARY ON MENDOZA-SANTIAGO PIPELINE

PY100252 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1925 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Mendoza, 9 Jan (NA) -- Energy Secretary Corado Storani announced here today the construction of a gas pipeline between Neuquen and Santiago, Chile, and the possible establishment of a "great national electric enterprise" that will be "quite above all the others."

The energy official noted that "work for the construction of a gas network extending to Santiago, Chile, and also distributing gas in Mendoza will probably start this year."

Regarding the construction of the gas pipeline connecting the two countries, Storani said that President Raul Alfonsin "is very interested in implementing this project." He also said that "the electric interconnection between Chile and Mendoza is almost an immediate possibility." He said, "I grant particular importance to these Argentine-Chilean integration projects, and President Alfonsin is very interested in seeing them implemented."

Storani held an extensive dialogue with journalists today before touring the YPF [Government Oil Deposits] Lujan de Cuyo distillery and the Pescarmona metalworks industry.

CGTRA, CGT-BRASIL ANNOUNCE REUNIFICATION

PY102300 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2125 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Jan (NA) -- The two CGT's [General Confederation of Labor] [CGT-Brasil, CGT-Republic of Argentina] this afternoon announced their reunification through a declaration issued after a meeting of the commission made up of both labor confederations. The communique notes that the reunification of the two CGT's was achieved "as a result of the intensive negotiations that have been carried out and as an expression of the genuine will of Argentine workers."

The statement says that "the labor movement will again rely on the traditional tool of organization and struggle that has offered so many memorable days to the working class and the fatherland." It adds that "the new democracy the country is experiencing means the start of a new stage of respect for the freedom of men and for the will of citizens."

The statement notes that "the workers were the main protagonists of this historic recovery, and they must continue to be zealous guardians of it so that such precious values may never be lost again, and so that the freedom of the CGT's and respect for the will of their members without any interference from the government or from employers may be recovered."

It adds, "Moreover, the future of democracy will only be guaranteed through the progressive recovery of social justice which is represented in dignified salaries, work, health, education, housing, and opportunities for all workers and their families."

The declaration was approved in a meeting held this afternoon by the CGT commission at the Health Workers Union.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING LIMITED UNTIL NEW BUDGET

PY101415 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0951 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Jan (TELAM) -- The national executive branch has decided to restrict to 40 percent the various appropriations of the extended 1983 budget to prevent the various state organizations from contracting too many loans under the 1983 budget before the new budget law is enacted. This law will considerably reduce expenditures.

The decision, which was made yesterday in Decree No 120, provides that during the first quarter of 1984 the various government organizations as well as the special services accounts and the descentralized organizations included in the 1983 budget, which has been extended in keeping with Article 13 of the accounting law, will be able to spend up to 40 percent of the funds appropriated to them.

The preamble to the decree indicates that the measure is designed to allow for indispensable expenditures for the normal level of services but also to reduce public spending.

The Finance Secretariat explained that the government is currently deciding on the directives that will enable the various government organizations to take the necessary measures to attain an overall reduction of expenditure in the 1984 budget.

STORANI LABELS ECONOMIC SITUATION 'DISASTROUS'

PY101453 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0942 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Mendoza, 10 Jan (TELAM) -- Energy Secretary Conrado Storani last night pointed out that Argentina is in such a critical situation that it has reached the limits. He pointed out that the situation is so critical that last month the government had to increase the price of fuel in order to pay salaries, Christmas bonuses, and some pending debts.

Storani, who arrived here yesterday accompanied by Hector Fioriolli, head of the Government Oil Deposits [YPF], and visited the Lujan de Cuyo refinery, announced during a press concerence that in 1984 Argentina is experiencing the first month of a constitutional government and that its economic situation is disastrous. He added that there is no other way of terming what President Alfonsin and the provincial governments have inherited as anything but disastrous since in addition to empty coffers they have inherited a very heavy foreign and domestic debt.

Storani stated that the country has reached an absolute standstill, that it has no resources, that during the past 6 years the GDP index has been zero, that the industrial gross production has also dropped to a rate below 0.16 percent, and that the foreign debt amounts to $43 million. This debt has been accumulated since 1976 when the military regime and Martinez de Hoz [former economic minister] came to power until the constitutional government took over.

INTERIOR MINISTER DENIES SECRET ACCORD WITH U.S.

PY100145 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Interior, Migration, and Justice Minister Federico Alvarez Plata has denied categorically that the government of Siles Zuazo has signed a secret agreement with the U.S. Government, as has recently been reported by the press. The minister also rejected reports from international press agencies describing the Bolivian situation as unstable.

Minister Alvarez Plata also said that under a democratic process it is very difficult to understand some of the terrorist actions carried out in the country. He added that his ministry has dismissed some judicial officials who were involved in illegal activities.

PRESIDENT APPOINTS MILITARY HIGH COMMAND

PY100127 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Today [9 January] President Hernan Siles Zuazo signed a presidential decree appointing the military high command. According to Article 210 of the Constitution, the Armed Forces are under the president.

The following were confirmed: Division General Alfredo Villarroel Barja as commander in chief of the Armed Forces; Division General Simon Sejas Tordoya as Army commander; Major General Walter Antezana Palacios as chief of staff of the Army; and Rear Admiral Jose Antonio Ona Costa as chief of staff of the Navy.

Article 2 of the decree appoints Major General Raul Lopez Leyton as chief of staff of the Armed Forces. President Siles also decided to appoint Major General Oscar Villa Urioste as commander of the Air Force; Brigadier General Jorge Rodriguez Bravo as chief of staff of the Air Force; and Rear Admiral Edwin Vargas Mendez as commander of the Navy. According to the presidential decree, the commander of the Armed Forces will swear in the new members.

HOUSING MINISTER JAIME PONCE RESIGNS FOR HEALTH

PY110203 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Housing and Urban Affairs Minister Jaime Ponce Garcia has announced a personal decision he made in the last few hours, and conveyed to the president. Ponce Garcia, who is also acting industry minister, announced that because of health he has submitted his irrevocable resignation.

FIGUEIREDO TO VISIT BOLIVIA 7-9 FEBRUARY

PY110007 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Planalto Palace spokesman Carlos Atila has announced that President Joao Baptista Figueiredo will visit Bolivia on 7-9 February.

GOVERNMENT UNCONCERNED ABOUT CHANGES IN SURINAME

PY110018 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Jan 84 p 5

[Excerpts] The Brazilian Government is not concerned about the ouster of the Surinamese Cabinet, because Lieutenant Colonel Deysi Bouterse continues to hold full power, and this is in Brazil's interest. Itamaraty's acting spokesman Ricardo Carvalho said yesterday evening that only after Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro returns from Quito, where he went yesterday, will his official visit to Paramaribo scheduled for 26-27 January be confirmed. He admitted that there might be some difficulty in that regard considering that a new Surinamese prime minister is yet to be chosen.

Suriname's ambassador in Brasilia Rene Henri Halfhuid, said that he had not had any contact with Itamaraty in the wake of the ouster of his country's cabinet. He did not say whether or not Minister Guerreiro's visit to Paramaribo would be confirmed.

The problems now confronting the Surinamese Government do not amount to a serious crisis, and that country's relations with Brazil should continue to grow even closer. This assessment was made in Rio de Janeiro by military officers who are following the development of cooperation between the two countries.

INCREASE IN 1984 SALES TO SOVIET UNION PREDICTED

PY092256 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Jan 84 p 28

[Text] Mario Pacheco, president of the Mapa Company, yesterday said that Brazil, which exported goods worth $520 million to the Soviet Union in 1983, should increase those sales this year to $600 million (an increase of approximately 15 percent). The main products that Brazil will export to the Soviet Union will be sugar, special types of steel and sisal.

Last year Brazil's imports from the Soviet Union only amounted to $80 million, but should be $100 million this year. Oil was the main Brazilian purchase.

The Mapa Company has been in the Sovet Union for 12 years now and is the only private Latin American enterprise with an office in Moscow. According to Mario Pacheco, Brazil could sell the Soviet Union goods for over $1 billion per year because the market is very big. Pacheco suggests that Brazil purchase other goods in addition to petroleum in order to increase trade relations between the two countries.

The businessman added that sugar sales this year will amount to 750,000 tons that should be worth $170 million. Sale of special types of steel have just started, but the prospects are good, as is the sale of sisal. Pacheco added that only during the past few years has Brazil stopped using intermediaries -- multinational enterprises -- to carry out its sales to the Soviet Union because direct sales are much more profitable.

TUCANO PLANES COMPETE FOR UK AIR FORCE BID

PY092345 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] The Tucano airplanes manufactured by the Brazilian Aeronautics Company [EMBRAER] will participate in the international bids promoted by the British Air Force this year. Great Britain intends to purchase 155 airplanes for its military pilot training school, and will choose them from 18 models throughout the world. Among the field of competition, the Tucano plane has, among other advantages, a sophisticated panel which facilitates the students' adaptation to fly jet planes.

VICE PRESIDENT CHAVES TO SEEK PRESIDENCY

PY101405 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Vice President Aureliano Chaves has told President Figueiredo that he will seek the presidential nomination at the upcoming PDS [Social Democratic Party] convention. After the meeting with President Figueiredo, Chaves said that the president received his decision matter-of-factly. Chaves also said that he would like to run for president regardless of the balloting system used, either direct or indirect, although he thinks that it will be very difficult now to establish the direct balloting system for the presidential elections, becuase there is very little time left for congressional approval of a constitutional amendment.

During another press interview, which added no significant news, Chaves said the he considers President Figueiredo's support important for his consolidation as a candidate. Chaves claims that he has already gained notable support within the PDS and the public. Chaves added that his name is being viewed sympathetically by the people and [words indistinct].

ARMY MINISTER DENIES PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY

PY071300 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Excerpt] In a statement released by his spokesman, General Glenio Pinheiro, Army Minister Walter Pires has said that he is not a presidential candidate, that he is not a member of the Electoral College, and that he does not choose candidates. The statement adds that no one but Gen Pinheiro can speak for the army minister.

ARABS DENY ALLEGED SUPPORT OF MALUF CANDIDACY

PY100028 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Jan 84 p 3

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- Ambassadors from five leading Arab countries -- Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Iraq, Egypt, and Lebanon -- have denied that their governments intend to support Deputy Paulo Maluf's candidacy for president just because he is of Lebanese descent.

"He can be an Arab by Brazilian standards, but he is not for us," Iraqi Ambassador Faiq Makki Ahmad said, reaffirming his colleagues' thinking that allegation of inevitable support by the Arab group of the former Sao Paulo governor's campaign is false.

PDS DIRECTORATE ENDORSES INDIRECT ELECTIONS

PY110247 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] The PDS [Social Democratic Party] National Executive Committee has released a note signed by all its members. The note rejects negotiations intended to change the system for the election of the nation's president and at the same time defends indirect elections. The note further points out that party members are obligated to vote, at the Electoral College for the presidential candidate chosen by the party's convention.

The PDS National Executive Committee makes the need for party unity a directive, recommends that the party's convention be held next September, drafts a minimum program to be implemented by the next government, and recognizes President Joao Figueiredo for his role in advancing democracy.

SAO PAULO DEMONSTRATION FOR DIRECT VOTE PLANNED

PY100220 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Jan 84 p 5

[Excerpts] Justice Ministry sources confirmed yesterday that the government is concerned about a demonstration scheduled for 26 January by the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] calling for direct presidential elections. Although police delegate Romeu Tuma has denied having talked with Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel last week, the same sources confirmed that the Federal Police will set up a special surveillance operation in order to keep the Federal Government informed on developments in the City of Sao Paulo.

According to the same sources, the government fears that radical groups might take control of the demonstration in favor of direct presidential elections, thus negatively affecting the Franco Montoro state government. The sources recalled last year's demonstrations against unemployment, which caused disturbances in the City of Sao Paulo, and consequently fell under the Federal Police, definition of a political function.

BRIEFS

GOLD OUTPUT SOARS -- According to sources of the Brazilian Mines and Energy Ministry, gold output soared from 24 to 50 tons this year. Of this amount 45 tons were produced by private prospectors, which indirectly shows that a growing number of unemployed persons are turning to gold prospecting as a means to make a living. [Summary] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 31 Dec 83 PY]

OIL OUTPUT UP -- Petrobras oil output in 1983 increased by 26.7 percent, reaching a total of 123,730,059 barrels. The largest yield came from the Campos basin oilfield which accounted for almost 43 percent of domestic output. [Summary] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 10 Jan 84 PY]

VATICAN EXPECTED TO RELEASE DOCUMENT ON BEAGLE

PY102330 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] This is (Jorge Pina), Radio Cooperativa correspondent, speaking to you from Rome. The Chilean and Argentine representatives met in the Vatican State Secretariat with the pope's representative in the mediation, Colombian Archbishop Gabriel Montalvo, and his advisor, Spanish Bishop Faustino Sainz Munoz, who worked with the late Cardinal Samore.

This is the first meeting this year of the two delegations in the presence of the Holy See's representatives after the return of Chilean representative Santiago Benadava, and the establishment of democracy in Argentina. In any case, for the time being there will be no final treaty between Chile and Argentina over the southern border conflict. While I was visiting the Vatican's mediation office, I was told that only positive agreements have been reached in the last few days, or last few weeks, obviously coinciding with the change of government in Argentina.

However, we can anticipate that the Vatican's mediation office will deliver a document in the next few days, before the end of this week, but this is not a final document. The document will only report on the positive agreements reached during the negotiations and will announce, that, on the basis of these agreements, the beginning of a new stage in rapprochement aimed at concluding the mediation in a final treaty.

An extensive treaty will reportedly cover all aspects of the conflict between Chile and Argentina, including a peace treaty. The document will reportedly announce also that in the next few days, late this month, a ceremony will be held to begin officially a new stage in this long, difficult mediation. The Chilean and Argentine foreign ministers will reportedly attend this ceremony.

When I talked to the spokesmen of the Chilean representatives in the mediation, I told them jokingly that their stay in this old city was coming to an end, but this is not so because their work is just beginning. This was a report from (Jorge Pina) for Radio Cooperativa from Rome.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC YOUTH HOLD MEETING

PY100031 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Over 100 Christian Democratic political and university student leaders met on 5-6 January in Santiago. The objective of the meeting was an evaluation of the present national situation by Christian Democratic representatives from throughout the country. During the meeting, they discussed national issues [word indistinct], university alternatives, and strategy for union activities. The following are parts of the declaration [issued at the meeting].

[Begin recording] We propose the need to democratize universities, and we reassert the right and the duty of students to have an active and responsible participation in their administration.

5. [as heard] We express our categorical repudiation of all violent sectors, and we note our incompatibility in terms of working jointly.

6. We demand an end to the enforcement of a repressive policy in all universities and throughout the country in general.

We note the need to end the activities of repressive organizations in Chilean universities and throughout the country. We specifically demand the dissolution of the CNI [National Intelligence Center] and the reinstatement of all those university students who have been punished.

7. We support the task undertaken by many social organizations of promoting a general strike. [end recording]

This statement ends by expressing full support to the Christian Democratic Party national board headed by Gabriel Valdes and to the Democratic Alliance in its capacity as the mouthpiece of the Chilean opposition.

BRIEFS

INFLATION RATE FOR 1983 -- Santiago, 5 Jan (EFE) -- According to the National Statistics Institute, the inflation rate in Chile during 1983 was 23.1 percent, which represents a small increase over the previous year when it was 20.7 percent. [Summary] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1740 GMT 5 Jan 84 PY]

EPL GUERRILLA LEADERS PROPOSE DIALOGUE

PA091713 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 5 Jan 84 pp 1, 3

[Report by Alvaro Almanza]

[Text] The Popular Liberation Army, EPL, which had completely opposed the amnesty and the pacification process offered by the Colombian Government, has officially announced its willingness to hold talks with the National Peace Commission as a contribution to achieving peace throughout the nation.

EL SIGLO has learned that the EPL staff addressed a letter to several members of the commission, and later talked to commission leaders to set up a date in January for the first personal contact.

EPL spokesmen have expressed their firm resolve to help achieve peace, and they are willing to accept a permanent dialogue to determine the mechanisms leading to a definitive agreement between themselves and government representatives.

It has been suggested that the EPL announcement has special significance, since the Peace Commission has been holding talks with the 19 April Movement (M-19) and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). The National Liberation Army (ELN) has also expressed its willingness to participate in talks. Thus, all the armed groups operating in the country would be willing to agree with the national government to a cessation of their revolutionary activities.

It has been confirmed that the talks being held between National Peace Commission President John Agudelo Rios and the FARC staff are well underway, allowing for optimism toward the future pacification of the regions affected by armed insurrection.

In turn, national arraignment Judge Antonio Duque Alvarez has continued contacts with the ELN, since this movement's leaders have announced their interest in participating in a dialogue with the government for a final end to their activities.

New Leftist Political Sector

ELN's former ideologist Ricardo Lara Parada, who has accepted amnesty, has announced his plans to run officially in the Bogota municipal elections. He will create his own political group, thus becoming the first former guerrilla to run for this office.

Lara Parada was one of the ELN activists and enjoys full freedom through the amnesty. He is planning to create his own movement and to run for a government office. It is noteworthy that on several occasions and through talks held with FARC members, the latter have expressed their desire to become a political party in order to achieve power through votes.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES -- According to the director of the Colombian Foreign Trade Institute, as of 21 November the importation of nonluxury items had declined by $951.3 million as a result of selective importation. Exports also declined by 6.3 percent in comparison with 1982. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 3 Jan 84 p 9 PA]

OFFICIAL DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR QUITO 10 JAN

PY101418 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 10 Jan 84 p 11

[Excerpt] An official Paraguayan delegation will travel to Quito today to participate in the Latin American Economic Conference meeting which was opened yesterday. The delegation is headed by Doctor Delfin Ugarte Centurion, minister of industry and commerce, and it is made up of Doctor Efrain Dario Centurion, economic affairs under secretary of the Foreign Ministry; Doctor Luis Ortiz Ramirez, under secretary for commerce of the Industry and Commerce Ministry, and Doctor Gilberto Caniza Sanchez, Paraguayan ambassador to Ecuador.

MOPOCO RIGHTS GUARANTEED, RETURNS CONTINUE

PY101425 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 10 Jan 84 p 6

[Excerpts] During an interview at the police headquarters, General Alcibiades Britez Borges, chief of the police of the capital, offered guarantees to Waldino Ramon Lovera, leader of the Colorado Popular Movement [MOPOCO], for his political activities within the country. According to Lovera, General Britez had told him that the government offered him every guarantee to carry out his political activities within the country and told him that he was free to go any point in the country he wished. He also told him that he was free to organize or to take part in any public act at any site. However, Lovera pointed out that "the only thing the chief of police asked me to do was to notify the police beforehand if we are going to hold a meeting in a public place."

According to General Britez's statements, the MOPOCO is free to carry out any political activities it desires within the capital or the interior, free of any type of restrictions.

Yesterday Guido Arce Bazan, second vice president of the MOPOCO, arrived from Argentina to join the other members of the movement that are already in the capital. Upon his arrival at International Airport he said: "President Stroessner, I am deeply moved to return to my fatherland after living in exile for 24 years. I had to leave the country when I was still a bachelor, accompanied by a foreign ambassador. I married in Argentina and have three sons who are Paraguayan citizens. I want my children to come and live in their fatherland, within a framework of respect for politics, freedom, and human rights." Arce Bazan was met at the airport by many relatives and MOPOCO leaders.

Quintin Gonzales is scheduled to arrive tomorrow followed by Faustino Centurion. The arrival of General Carlos Montanaro has also been announced. It was said that "there are still many MOPOCO leaders who will continue to arrive within the next few days." The members of the National Accord held another meeting yesterday.

CORRECTION TO MOPOCO TERMED 'SPLINTER FACTION'

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "MOPOCO Termed 'Irrelevant Splinter Faction'" on pages H 1-2 of the 6 January Latin America DAILY REPORT:

Page H 1, second paragraph, line four should read: ... junta-in-exile." This "junta" [Spanish for "togetherness"] is anything but that, because its members are scattered throughout Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, and the United States where they are dedicated to more lucrative activities than paying this kind of "visit" to their country. These "visits" have no clear objective other than stirring up hollow sensationalism in the "independent" press.

Internal divisions within... (picking up third paragraph, rewording for clarity)

Page H 2, second paragraph in its entirety should read: But that is not the question now. They have not sought reconciliation and have publicly shown to the entire country that they are not pursuing "party unity," which they constantly talk about. This party unity has remained solid since 27 October 1955, and was conceptually defined in the "In Memoriam" column dedicated to 22 party personalities on the front page of yesterday's edition. (rewording for clarity)

DELEGATION TO QUITO ECONOMIC CONFERENCE NAMED

PY092230 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Prime Minister Fernando Schwalb Lopez Aldana will represent Peru at the Latin American Economic Conference to be held in Quito 11-14 January.

By government resolution, it is also ordered that (Draakov Kisic Wagner) and (Roberto Dagnino Zapata) from the Foreign Ministry, and (Felipe Carrijos Mejilla), director of the Central Reserve Bank [Banco Central de Reserva], will make up the Peruvian delegation to that event, which is to start in Ecuador today, Monday [as heard].

More Representatives Named

PY110050 Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0722 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] The government has appointed Senators Sandro Mariategui Chiappe and Javier Diaz Orihuela as members of the high-ranking delegation that will represent Peru at the Latin American Economic System Conference that is being held in Quito.

13 BILLION SOLES ALLOCATED FOR NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PY101729 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] IPEN Chairman General Juan Barrera Delgado has reported that the Peruvian Government has appropriated 13 billion soles for the Peruvian Institute of Nuclear Energy [IPEN] so the institute may proceed with its 1984 nuclear program.

Delgado stated that out of the 13 billion soles, 4 billion soles will be allocated for operational expenses and 9 billion soles used for counterpart funds for projects to be undertaken in the interior of the country.

This is an important announcement showing the Peruvian Government's efforts in utilizing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

BUDGET CUTS MAY CURTAIL MIRAGE PURCHASE

PY100242 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 3 Jan 84 p 2

[Excerpts] The new commander of the Peruvian Air Force, General Cesar Alejandro Enrico Praeli, yesterday criticized the cutbacks in the Armed Forces' budget made by Economy Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor, because they may affect the purchase of new Mirage planes.

General Praeli also emphasized Peru's peaceful nature, noting, however, that this does not mean that Peru should not be prepared for war, because a lack of preparedness can be the prelude to chaos and defeat.

RAPELLA RETIRES; NEW COMASPO DIRECTOR APPOINTED

PY101801 Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Excerpt] General Hugo Medina will be the next president of the Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission [COMASPO] and will occupy the post effective 1 February because the current president, General Julio Cesar Rapella, is retiring.

BLANCO LEADER, ACTIVISTS ARRESTED BY MILITARY

PY110239 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 10 Jan (TELAM) -- The Blanco party today reported that the military courts have arrested one of its main provincial leaders, Sergio Almeida. The Blanco party leadership also noted that Almeida was charged with undermining the morale of the Armed Forces when he promoted antigovernment slogans during a social gathering he hosted on 22 December in the Treinta y Tres Department.

Blanco Party President Juan Pivel Devoto also reported that other activists were arrested on Christmas Eve for their participation in antigovernmental demonstrations which were also held in the Treinta y Tres Department which borders with Brazil.

BRIEFS

JUSTICE UNDER SECRETARY INSTALLED -- Doctor Dante Barrios de Angelis, the new under secretary for justice, was installed yesterday by Justice Minister Enrique Frigerio. [Excerpt] [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 4 Jan 84 p 4 PY]

PRESIDENT-ELECT LUSINCHI ANNOUNCES CABINET

PA110218 Paris AFP in Spanish 0114 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Caracas, 10 Jan (AFP) -- Venezuelan president-elect Jaime Lusinchi (Social Democrat) tonight announced the cabinet with which he will begin his administration on 2 February.

The following are the ministers:

Interior: Octavio Lepage, who headed the Social Democrats' election campaign. He held the same post during Carlos Andres Perez' administration (1974-79). He is a probable aspirant to the presidential nomination from the president's party, Democratic Action (AD), within 5 years.

Foreign relations: Isidro Morales Paul, an independent expert on maritime law and border issues. He is very close to the AD but is also held in great esteem by Venezuela's second-ranking party, the Social Christian Party, COPEI.

Energy and mines: Arturo Hernandez Gristanti, Social Democrat and expert in oil matters; a fervent promoter of the nationalization of the oil industry. He is currently touring the Middle East.

Finance: Manuel Azpurua, a young executive of one of the country's largest business empires, the Mendoza Group.

Defense: Division General Humberto Alcalde Alvarez, the incumbent defense minister.

Presidency: Simon Alberto Consalvi, former foreign minister under Perez. He is the president's right-hand man.

Planning: Luis Matos Azocar, coordinator of the platform that AD presented to the electorate in 1983.

Development (industries and commerce): Hector Hurtado, the AD's financial expert. He was finance and investments minister during the Perez administration.

Education: Ruth Lerner de Almea, who presided over the "Ayacucho" 15,000-scholarship program during the Perez government.

Agriculture: Felipe Gomez Alvarez.

Transport and communications: Juan Pedro del Moral.

Environment: Orlando Castejon.

Urban development: Rafael Martin Guedez.

Information and tourism: Armando Duran.

Health: Luis Manzanilla.

Science and technology: Luis Manuel Carbonell.

Manuel Perez Guerrero, Venezuelan representative to several international forums and co-chairman of the North-South dialogue held in Paris in 1977, was appointed minister-adviser to the president.

Carmelo Lauria, a banker who was a close aide to Perez, was appointed governor of Caracas.

The ministers of labor, justice, culture, and the development fund have not yet been appointed.

LUSINCHI TO SEND RAPPROCHEMENT MISSION TO CUBA

PA100431 Paris AFP in Spanish 2232 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Caracas, 9 Jan (AFP) -- It was reported in Caracas today that a delegation representing Jaime Lusinchi, the Venezuelan Social Democratic president-elect, will visit Havana in February in an attempt to improve Cuban-Venezuelan relations.

The well-informed EL DIARIO DE CARACAS reported that the delegation will include Alfredo Baldo Casanova, former Venezuelan ambassador to Brazil and Portugal; and Ignacio Luis Arcaya Smith, Venezuela's current ambassador to Australia. Preliminary contacts are being made at present.

Lusinchi spokesmen told the newspaper that in the case of Cuba, "it is always advisable to keep the doors open for dialogue."

The spokesmen added that the currently strained state of relations "cannot be blamed exclusively on Cuba," saying that on Venezuela's side, "legal allegations were interspersed with political factors."

Communist Cuba is a reality that is very close to us, and there is no alternative but to choose the least conflicting and most mutually respectful means of coexistence possible, the sources added.

PRESIDENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON CONTADORA MEETING

PA101650 Panama City Circuito RCP Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] After the new negotiations for a Central American peace, Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella has issued a communique that states: As president of Panama, a member of the Contadora Group, we express our satisfaction at the Central American foreign ministers' approval of the document entitled "Principles for the Implementation of the Commitments Undertaken in the Document of Objectives."

The Panamanian president's communique indicated that this action is a firm step in the negotiation process toward the signing of legal instruments that will guarantee a permanent peace in Central America. It is also a recognition of the efforts carried out by the Contadora Group a year after its creation.

The Panamanian president urged the heads of state of all the Central American countries and those of states with interests and ties in the region to support the document on the principles for implementation of the commitments established in the Document of Objectives and to promise without reservation to resolutely guarantee the success of this important diplomatic option for peace.

SPAIN'S MORAN ARRIVES, MEETS WITH PRESIDENT

PA102022 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Telephone report by Ciro Ortega from the Omar Torrijos Herrera International Airport in Panama City on 10 January; video not available -- live]

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran arrived in Panama at approximately 1215 aboard a COPA flight from Costa Rica and was met at the Omar Torrijos International Airport by his Panamanian counterpart, Oyden Ortega Duran, and other ranking government officials.

In response to questions from RPC at the airport, Foreign Minister Moran said that bilatoral relations between Panama and Spain will be strengthened in the fullest sense of the word. When asked about his view of the Central American problem, he said that the Contadora Group's efforts are very positive and added that the Spanish Government supports the Contadora initiative, stressing that peace in the area is undoubtedly only a step away.

The Spanish diplomat is currently with President Ricardo de la Espriella at the Holiday Inn Hotel in Tocumen to discuss matters related to the Central American conflict and Panamanian-Spanish relations.

PRD MEETS WITH DEFENSE FORCE, ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PA090255 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 8 Jan 84 p 1

[Communique issued by the Panamanian Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD, Executive Committee, in Panama City on 6 January]

[Text] 1. In response to the appeal made by the National Defense Force to all of the political parties for a dialogue on the significance of the May 1984 electoral process, the PRD held a meeting with the National Defense Force on 6 January.

2. The PRD National Executive Committee, together with the party's provincial leaders, discussed the electoral situation, presenting the views of party members and directors in a democratic manner, with the intention of reaching an understanding that can bring about the unity of all political parties that are interested in maintaining the present climate of peace and national development.

3. Together with the National Defense Force, the PRD has reiterated that a pure and honest electoral process must be guaranteed for the sake of peace and national tranquillity.

4. The PRD reiterates to all citizens that it is firmly committed to participation in an electoral process that can lead to the unity of all responsible sectors of our country.

5. During the meeting with the National Defense Force, the PRD secretary general declared that Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta meets the objectives of unity and can offer a solution to the problems that our country is facing, and has therefore been proposed as an alternative to guide the country's destiny for the 1984-1989 5-year term.

6. The PRD expresses its satisfaction at the patriotic effort that the National Defense Force, the Executive Branch, and the Electoral Tribunal are undertaking to guarantee that the electoral process is conducted with honesty and respect for the sovereign will of the country's great majority.

BANANA WORKERS, COMPANY REACH AGREEMENT

PA081534 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Announcer-read report over video]

[Excerpts] With a six-point agreement, the Chiriqui Land Company and the workers union in Puerto Armuelles ended 5 months of labor negotiations. In an event that was attended by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella, the agreement between the workers union and the Chiriqui Land Company's Puerto Armuelles division was announced today after 5 months of negotiations that concerned the fate of 5,200 banana workers.

The event, held on the grounds of the union headquarters in Puerto Armuelles, was also attended by Bobby Walker, vice president of United Brands for Central America and Panama, Chiriqui Land Company executives, ministers, leaders of various labor organizations, and civilian and military officials of Chiriqui Province. At the event Jose Morris, secretary general of the Chiriqui Land Company workers union, said that in order to contribute to the country's social peace and understanding the company's and the national government's economic problems, the workers reduced the clauses to be negotiated from 600 to 6.

REPORTAGE ON RESULTS OF CONTADORA MEETING

Lloreda Caicedo on Outcome

PA101517 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] One year ago, in Panama, Foreign Ministers Bernardo Sepulveda of Mexico, Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco of Venezuela, Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo of Colombia, and Juan Jose Amado III of Panama began the talks aimed at achieving peace in the Central American region. After 365 days of diplomatic contacts, negotiations, and promises, the Contadora Group last night ended its fourth [as heard] meeting with the Central American foreign ministers. According to Colombian Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo, the important thing about the Contadora Group is that it has prevented a confrontation between sister nations and has convinced friends and foes to come to the negotiating table. Slowly but surely we are on the way to achieving peace for the region, he said.

Regarding the significant agreements approved last night, Colombian Foreign Minister Lloreda Caicedo said:

[Begin recording] [Lloreda Caicedo] There is a medium-term strategy establishing a schedule to create three commissions, in charge of security, political affairs, and economic problems. These commissions have a previously established deadline to present their reports and juridical plans. This may provide a permanent juridical context to monitor compromises between countries.

There is another strategy -- which we might term as emergency -- for urgent measures to counter the effects of a crisis. A series of specific actions are suggested, and they will be followed through, to begin work on specific areas. Naturally, all this will be carried out within the framework of Contadora's philosophy, as defined in the 21 points of the Document of Objectives. I believe we have started the year very well, and we will do everything possible to make this work. [end recording]

The Central American nations last night pledged to conduct an inventory to determine the number of weapons they possess. This will be reported to the Contadora Group members.

[Begin recording] [Lloreda Caicedo] Nothing justifies poor countries' -- which need to use their resources to fulfill their peoples' basic needs -- diverting these resources to purchase equipment. We have told the super powers not to send tanks or airplanes, but instead to send us tractors and help us build schools and hospitals. In other words, the great powers should give up all political efforts and try to win these peoples' hearts with aid in fields other than military.

[Unidentified reporter] When will the Central American countries conduct this weapon inventory? Do you think the Central American countries are really willing to count the weapons in each country?

[Lloreda Caicedo] That is the pledge. The Central American governments signed a document yesterday, through their foreign ministers, pledging to do exactly this. Thus, we will ensure compliance. They are all willing to report exactly what they have. I believe this is the first step, and it is very important to achieve solutions, establish limits, establish a reasonable balance of forces, and stop the rash arms buildup. [end recording]

The U.S. economic mission, led by Kissinger, suggested to Ronald Reagan's government a 6-year economic aid package of $6 billion. Regarding this, the Colombian foreign minister said:

[Begin recording -- in progress] [Lloreda Caicedo]...react with crisis. Anyway, we must state our satisfaction with the Kissinger commission's specific suggestions to the U.S. Congress, because these countries need real economic and financial aid. If these resources are properly used, if they benefit all the Central American peoples without favor, a better environment could be created. If we eliminate the economic and social factors that disrupt peace in these nations, we could contribute to creating a climate of peace.

In addition, this could be the United States' opportunity to change its image, to improve it. The United States could prove that it is really interested in this region, aside from purely political motives. The United States could prove its concern for the fate of these peoples. We hope this is the case, because this could change the terms that have unfortunately guided relations between Latin American nations and the United States in recent years.

[Reporter] Did you establish any guidelines for another meeting between the Contadora Group and the five Central American foreign ministers?

[Lloreda Caicedo] Yes, we will install the commissions before the end of the month. This implies a meeting of the technical group. There is still no specific date for the ministers' meeting, but it will be held when necessary. [end recording]

In conclusion, the Colombian foreign minister stressed the important role that the Panamanian Government and people have played in the Contadora Group's peace efforts:

[Begin recording -- in progress] [Lloreda Caicedo]...and naturally, Panama has been an exceptional host country. It has offered us marvelous collaboration, and a great part of our success is precisely because we met in Panama, as if it were our own home. [end recording]

Andrade Explains Position

PA102255 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 10 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] "It is not that Guatemala was opposed to the proposal submitted in Panama by the foreign ministers of El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica; it chose not to sign only because we were not familiar with the document's contents, Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade explained at a press conference.

The foreign minister said that the four Central American countries had worked only at the level of experts and that none of the four countries had ever suggested that a document be signed for submission at the meeting in Panama. He added that the purpose had been to produce a document that could serve to coordinate efforts within the Contadora framework. There was never discussion, he noted, on presenting a document as an option to the Contadora Document of Objectives.

Foreign Minister Andrade said that he learned on his arrival in Panama that the other Central American foreign ministers had already signed a document with which he was not familiar; this is why he declined to sign it, he explained.

Andrade said that Guatemala has always given unconditional support to any effort to secure peace. "It is not that we favored one position over another; we simply feel that we are obliged to undertake a joint effort, and not to encourage a conflicting attitude, either directly or indirectly," he declared.

In his statement to the press, Foreign Minister Andrade said that the Contadora process had always resulted in unanimous decisions. Guatemala felt, he added, that if we were to continue working, it was necessary to use the Contadora document, though it was not initially supported by Nicaragua, which insisted on its own document.

The truth is, Andrade indicated, that the Contadora document, as presented, involved only the four Contadora nations: Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama. Thus, it could serve as the foundation for a general plan.

Andrade concluded by suggesting that if those present in Panama had worked simultaneously on three different documents, the foreign ministers would probably still be engaged in very slow-moving discussions there.

BELIZE

CABINET RESHUFFLED AFTER ROGERS' RESIGNATION

FL102034 Bridgetown CANA in English 2005 GMT 10 Jan 84

[By Norris Hall]

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, Jan 10, CANA -- Belize Prime Minister George Price has reshuffled Cabinet following the resignation of his deputy Carl Rogers, appointing Minister of State Vernon Courtenay, foreign affairs minister and attorney general, in the most notable change.

The attorney general's portfolio was held by Education Minister Said Musa. Energy and Communications Minister Louis Sylvestre has been assigned the local government ministry with responsibility for the fire service and prisons, which political analysts see as a demotion.

Prime Minister Price said Rogers had resigned for "purely personal health reasons." The prime minister has not announced who will be his deputy. Price, who previously held the foreign affairs portfolio, has retained his responsibilities for finance and taken over Rogers' previous portfolios of defence and establishment matters, as well as social security.

Elijio Briceno, who previously looked after local government and social security matters, has been appointed energy and communications minister. Political analysts say that with the aiming of Courtenay to the foreign affairs and attorney general ministries, following a long illness, he emerged as a leading individual in the Cabinet. Florencio Marin has retained the natural resources ministry with Samuel Waight as his deputy. Guadalupe Pech is still trade and industry minister and Assad Shoman has retained the health, housing and cooperatives portfolio, with the prime minister's sister, Jean Usher, as his deputy.

Prime Minister Price, in a tribute to Rogers, who entered politics about 20 years ago, said he had made an outstanding contribution to the ruling United Party and had provided untiring service, especially with regards to the country gaining independence from Britain in 1981. It has not been officially announced whether Rogers will continue to serve as leader of government business in the Senate. Parliament was meeting today.

COSTA RICA

GUTIERREZ BRIEFS MONGE ON CONTADORA MEETING

PA101421 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Although President Luis Alberto Monge has admitted that he had expected a peace treaty for Central America to be signed at the last Contadora Group meeting, he feels that the deadlines set are not a cause for despair. Deadlines have been set for this month, February, and April. If we have waited years to achieve peace in Central America, we must not despair if we must wait a few more months, he said.

According to the report Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez presented to the president, the results of the fifth joint Contadora meeting are positive, and there are now new hopes that a definitive solution will be reached. The government, meanwhile, is expected to appoint several high-level commissions to the Contadora Group. The three commissions will be appointed at the Contadora Group's request to aid in the search for a regional peace treaty and will include high-ranking officials.

Foreign Minister Gutierrez has explained that candidates for these commissions will be discussed with President Monge. According to Gutierrez, much progress was made at the most recent Contadora Group meeting, and with the deadlines established, a definitive solution for the Central American conflict might be reached.

The commissions will be established in the next few days so they may begin their work as soon as possible, the foreign minister concluded.

GOVERNMENT SIGNS JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH SPAIN

PA102013 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0047 GMT 10 Jan 84

[By Wilfredo Chacon S.]

[Text] San Jose, 9 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Spain offered to continue supporting Costa Rica in maintaining and developing its democratic order, while Costa Rica reiterated its support for the Spanish Government in its efforts to join the EEC during the official visit by the Spanish foreign minister to this capital.

Concluding diplomatic activities, Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez of Costa Rica and Fernando Moran of Spain signed a joint declaration reviewing what had been accomplished. After stressing their support for the basic principles of international legal order, the foreign ministers of the two countries expressed their "deep concern over the crisis in the Central America area," and recognized that the increasing deterioration endangers peace and security in the region. In this regard, they stated that "negotiation, dialogue, and other peaceful means of solution to international conflicts must prevail in the search for restoring peace."

To that effect, both diplomats declared their support for the Contadora Group, composed of the Governments of Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, and Colombia. Regarding "Contadora," they expressed the hope that its efforts will soon reach a successful outcome and noted the advisability of accelerating the succeeding stages of signing the legal instruments pertaining to the implementation of the pacification measures thus far agreed upon in the "Document of Objectives" and in the principles for carrying out their commitments.

Both foreign ministers expressed the hope that "the struggle of the Central American peoples originally pursued to secure the democratic objectives may be crowned with success." They also shared the opinion that "an improvement of socioeconomic conditions constitutes an indispensable condition for the political stabilization" of the countries of the region and requested the understanding and support of friendly extraregional countries and international organizations to this end.

The two foreign ministers, Carlos Jose Gutierrez and Fernando Moran Lopez, stressed their unfaltering conviction that the democratic, representative, and pluralist democratic system" is the form of government that offers the most favorable conditions to guarantee the effective exercise of liberty," the promotion of social justice, and respect for human rights.

During his visit to Costa Rica, the Spanish foreign minister held lengthy conversations with President Luis Alberto Monge; Carlos Jose Gutierrez, his counterpart; and Alberto Fait, vice president of the Republic. The officials made it clear that "the broad contacts that have been maintained have served to further strengthen the close and friendly relations between the two countries, as well as allowing discussion of bilateral and international affairs of mutual interest."

Of the topics discussed by the two ministers, they dedicated "special attention to the grave problems plaguing Central America," the joint declaration stated. Both ministers recalled the solemn declaration of perpetual and active neutrality of Costa Rica, proclaimed by President Monge last 17 November, which the Spanish Government fully supports, convinced that this decision will contribute to understanding among peoples and governments and to attenuating the existing conflict in the region.

The Spanish foreign minister concluded his visit to Costa Rica, which began 7 January and ends tomorrow, Tuesday, 10 January, with an invitation to Foreign Minister Gutierrez to visit Spain at a date to be determined later.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES DIVISIONS IN LEGISLATURE

PA101238 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Former President Jose Figueres has asked President Monge to withdraw his demand that 38 deputies sign a document supporting the constitutional reform and the reform of Article 132. President Monge had said he decided on this in order to prevent a legislative block. The constitutional reform would occupy the first place on the Legislative Assembly's agenda.

I cannot expose myself to having the entire agenda blocked if it has no possibility of being passed. In response to this situation, I want to ensure that the agenda will be carried out in order to prevent a paralyzation of all the important projects the Legislative Assembly handles [words indistinct], the president said. The top Liberal leader has said that in order to initiate the path of the magic formula [no further explanation] the president would have to withdraw this demand.

Meanwhile, President Monge said that there has been an open warning from the Social Christian Union in the Senate that the party is willing to break the quorum to prevent the process leading to the reform of Article 132 of the Constitution. If I cannot be assured that there will be a quorum to discuss this and other matters, the president said, I would not be willing to forward the Constitutional Reform Bill and have all of the pending legislation blocked.

Monge reiterated his position and added that promoting a legislative blockade now would be harmful to the government and the country. The president feels that the meeting of some members of the National Liberation Party [PLN] at the home of former President Figueres on Sunday was not political. When asked about the denouncements that the Social Christian Union will present against Vice President Alberto Fait and Carlos Manuel Castillo, president of the Central Bank, the president said he prefers to await the decision of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal [words indistinct] impression. I think, he said, that the meeting was private, not public, but we will await word from the Supreme Electoral Tribunal.

With regard to the split within the PLN, President Monge said there are some who want to [words indistinct]. The internal struggle in the PLN was described by President Monge as very premature and harmful. This internal struggle harms not only the government but also the country, and I have said many times that electoral activity -- whether we like it or not, and although necessary for us to enjoy democracy -- should be as brief as possible. He said that statistics have proven that electoral activity has a negative effect on economic and administrative activities in general. The president said that for the time being, despite some exaggerations, it has not caused the government any problems, but if an internal struggle within the government ever became a reality, I know that it would cause my government a lot of harm, he said.

In President Monge's opinion, the current internal struggle in the PLN will not degenerate into a crisis like that of 1958. Although I have been told not to discuss party matters, I have been through this experience, as I have been through all the experiences of the PLN from its beginning, and I think the people who follow the party that elected me have learned a great deal from the hardship and pain of the 1958 experience. Once more, the president called on government officials aspiring to popular election to put aside their aims for a time.

BRIEFS

NEW EEC AMBASSADOR -- Luigi Bofelli, the new ambassador of the EEC, presented his credentials to President Luis Alberto Monge yesterday. [Summary] [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jan 84 PA]

EL SALVADOR

MAGANA CLAIMS NEWSWEEK DISTORTED STATEMENTS

PA110312 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] We have received the following communique from the Presidential Palace:

The Presidency's Information Secretariat, in accordance with instructions issued by Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana, wishes to inform the people of El Salvador and the world that recent statements made to NEWSWEEK correspondents were distorted and that some phrases published as quotes do not correspond to what was actually said. Therefore, it is necessary to state that:

1. The decision to create a special investigative commission was not made by the president alone, and its possible or future creation will not be for the exclusive purpose of investigating cases attributed to the so-called "death squads," despite the importance of such incidents, but for the purpose of investigating all difficult cases and of maintaining adequate coordination among the security forces.

2. At no time did President Alvaro Magana say that a Salvadoran citizen would be going into exile, as this is prohibited by our law.

3. Various newspapers have mentioned the names of persons who have allegedly been involved in criminal activities, but investigations underway have produced no evidence of their guilt.

4. Of the statements that were quoted in NEWSWEEK, the statement that it is possible that civilians are involved in these criminal activities is true.

5. President Magana told the correspondents that some former security forces were involved in kidnapping and extortion cases, but this statement cannot be expanded to implicate many former members of the security forces who requested retirement and are now working as civilians.

6. The Presidency of the Republic regrets that once again statements made by our government officials, who are trying to facilitate the work of the media, have been distorted.

San Salvador, 9 January 1984

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE DENIES DEATH SQUADS EXIST

PA110236 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1210 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Francisco Quinonez Avila, presidential candidate for the Salvadoran Popular Party, referring to the existence of death squads in El Salvador, one of the topics of outstanding national and international concern, made the following categorical statement:

[Begin Quinones Avila recording] In the first place, I do not believe that there are death squads. Secondly, regarding the fact that the Army is responding with deeds and not words, I think that this is a revealing sign that the Army is opposed to them, and that it understands that any kind of support for the death squads -- if it indeed took place, or if indeed the death squads existed, with ties to the Army -- is negative for the Army, and more important, for the country as a whole. This is important.

No foreigner should come and tell us that the death squads are bad for El Salvador. We Salvadorans should be aware that this is not good, just as the guerrillas are not good. We have no need for someone from abroad to come and say the same thing. I think that the purpose of Mr Bush's visit was to confirm what, in my opinion, has been said many times before: that death squads bring no benefit to El Salvador, or to those of us who believe in the democratic process.

This does not mean that I believe that death squads should have ever existed in this country. If they have existed at all, even temporarily, they must be eliminated. They can never be allowed to reemerge. [end recording]

STATUS OF COUNTERINSURGENCY OPERATIONS REPORTED

PA110242 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1210 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] From early Monday until the late hours of the night, Salvadoran Army counterinsurgency operations continued in the Anamoros area of La Union Department. Fierce clashes have been taking place since last Monday in that northern La Union village, one of the most isolated in the department, primarily because of its proximity to the Honduran border.

In Usulutan Department, counterinsurgency, operations went into their 6th consecutive day of success, according to military reports from the city of Usulutan, the capital of that department. Rebel elements have also been dislodged from the San Agustin area following intense bombing of leftist camps on the village's outskirts.

Last night, in an action lasting some 15 minutes, patrols from the San Carlos Garrison, north of San Salvador, repelled a group of rebels that entered San Salvador from the north, according to military reports. Thus far, it is known that three rebels were killed in the sporadic gunfire, which was heard in northern San Salvador.

FAR CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO RADIO VENCEREMOS

PA101720 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1225 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Guatemalan Rebel Armed Forces, FAR, message to Radio Venceremos on the radio's third anniversary, dated 10 January]

[Text] Companeros and brothers: With specific instructions from our commander in chief, Companero Pablo Monsanto, we present to you our fraternal and revolutionary greetings on today's third anniversary of Radio Venceremos. We are aware that the birth of the radio, together with the demonstration in action of a definite political and military line, resulted in a significant advance in the development of the war in El Salvador, which has changed the correlation of forces in favor of the revolution.

Radio Venceremos has, to a great extent, broken the information siege at the international level to become a new voice of hope that our Guatemalan people hear every day. We want you to know that in these high mountains, in the central altiplane, along the Pacific coast, and in the capital city, the members of the FAR enthusiastically listen to your victorious signal.

In expressing our message of solidarity, we want to take this opportunity to ratify our understanding of the significance of the Salvadoran revolutionary process at this historic moment and express our firm determination to make real our solidarity with you through the promotion of the people's revolutionary war we are waging now in Guatemala. We declare our responsibility, within the regional context, for the existence of a triumphant revolution and a reolutionary process in its decisive stage, and we are absolutely determined to carry out the tasks required of us, as our commitment to our people also demands.

We will remain attentive to your signal, and we shall continue, vibrant with emotion, to learn about your new victories that bring the revolutionary triumph in El Salvador even closer.

To win or die for Guatemala, the revolution, and socialism!

[Signed] Rebel Armed Forces [FAR] member of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity.

GUATEMALA

MIXED COMMISSION TO STUDY REFUGEE PROBLEM

PA100442 Guatemale City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Today in Guatemala City, Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran said: I believe that we are near peace in Central America, because the document was approved with some amendments suggested by the five Central American foreign ministers.

He was referring to the document approved over the weekend by the Central American foreign ministers in their fifth meeting with their Contadora Group counterparts. The Guatemalan foreign minister added that he was pleased with the results of the meeting and indicated that some differences of opinion during the meeting were overcome by the good will that prevailed among the participating foreign ministers. The foreign minister also said that suggestions were made at the meeting to resolve various issues and suggested that this could be described as a new stage in the Contadora process. He said that a slow but sure step is thus being taken in the search for peace.

On a different subject, the Guatemalan foreign minister said that a Guatemalan-Mexican mixed commission will soon be created. The commission will study and settle the problem of Guatemalan refugees in Mexican territory. Foreign Minister Andrade Diaz-Duran said that the Guatemalan Government is pleased with the Mexican authorities' understanding, reflected in their decision to draft a plan for the return of the Guatemalan refugees to their home. The foreign minister added that Guatemalan head of state General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores has instructed that the mixed commission be created and has indicated that the commission's primary task will be to cooperate with official and international organizations in solving the problem.

Commentary on Conflicting Reports

PA101228 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Guatemalan refugees who have been experiencing hunger and despair on the border between our country and Mexico have become a source of discord. The matter, which on other occasions has caught the attention of the press, hit the headlines in Guatemala and Mexico this weekend due to the Contadora Group meeting and its search for Central American peace. The refugees, burdened by starvation, have suddenly become the center of attention not only in Central America but the world.

While Guatemalan chief of state General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores said on Friday that our country would condition support for the Contadora Group -- especially Mexico -- to the solution of the problem of the Guatemalan refugees in Mexico, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran is saying something quite different. The Guatemalan foreign minister has stated that the version reported in Mexico was a result of a misunderstanding by the press; the truth is that the foreign agencies learned of statements made by the Guatemalan chief of state following his meeting with a U.S. senator. It seems that the statements bothered the Mexican Government.

While the Guatemalan chief of state was very clear Friday on the conditions that the Guatemalan Government would demand for its support for Contadora, the Guatemalan foreign minister said that the matter of the refugees was a bilateral subject between countries experiencing this problem. Diaz-Duran said that there are Salvadoran refugees in Honduras and Costa Rica, Miskito refugees in Honduras, and Guatemalan refugees in Mexico, but these problems would be solved through bilateral negotiations and not by including the matter in discussions by the Contadora Group.

Apparently there was an information leak revealing a behind-the-scenes agreement; thus, the information agencies reported the story that the government is now trying to squelch.

BRIEFS

NEW POLITICAL COMMITTEE -- The Organized Popular Force, FPO [Fuerza Popular Organizada] described as a democratic leftist group, submitted its documents this morning to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal. Thus far, 21 committees for the formation of political parties have been registered. The party in formation is led by (Rody Villavicencio), its secretary general. [Summary] [Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 6 Jan 84 PA]

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA PRESS BRIEFING ON CONTADORA RESULTS

PA102340 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1718 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Statement made by Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica before reporters in his office in Tegucigalpa -- live]

[Excerpts] The first thing that I want to announce is that we will be discussing the subject of peace in Central America on the basis of the results of the fifth Contadora Group meeting, which took place in Panama City on 7 and 8 January, the first anniversary of the creation of that group.

I want to clearly state that the document that was produced at this meeting, offers, in our opinion, a clear acknowledgment of Honduras' position in support of peace -- of the constitutional and democratic Honduran Government's position in favor of peace, as expressed in the efforts that we have made in that direction since 23 March 1982, when we offered a proposal to the international community at the OAS Permanent Council in Washington, and later, in the proposal we presented on 9 September, when the Document of Objectives outlining the mechanisms that would lead to negotiations seeking a prompt and lasting peace for Central America was approved.

I also want to emphasize Honduras' attitude in support of peace, which was acknowledged at this Contadora Group meeting. This constitutes a rejection of those who attack us internationally and domestically, who, unfortunately, are in solidarity with our country's enemies, accusing us of acting against peaceful coexistence among states.

The fifth meeting approved a document that contains measures for immediate implementation that can serve to secure international, regional peace. This represents a victory for the Honduran Government's position because this document includes the following "whereas": "That in September 1983, the five governments approved the Document of Objectives, which is the frame of reference for the regional peace agreement."

You probably remember that there was constant debate on this, resulting in a controversy that lasted several months, with Nicaragua saying that the Central American solution should be bilateral, and Honduras declaring that it must be multilateral and regional. It has now been definitely admitted that the solution must be multilateral and regional, as the document approved on 8 January states, without detracting from bilateral agreements intended to resolve differences between states and to address domestic situations in countries that have serious conflicts affecting the Central American region as a whole, conflicts that overflow national boundaries to affect other countries in the Central American area.

Two documents were considered at the Contadora Group meeting that has just ended: The document proposed by the Contadora Group and that proposed by the Honduran Government, which later was supported, or cosponsored, by the Costa Rican and Salvadoran Governments. The Guatemalan foreign minister arrived late, on 6 January, but later he too, supported the Honduran proposal, which is a Central American proposal in a way, since it was cosponsored by Costa Rica and El Salvador.

I also want to discuss something that bears mentioning, for I feel that I am morally obligated to address it, and that is the attitude taken by Dr Carlos Jose Gutierrez, the new Costa Rican foreign minister.

I was in Costa Rica on 5 January and had the opportunity to travel to Panama with him and to hold a prior meeting with him to discuss the issue. Dr Carlos Jose Gutierrez, on behalf of President Monge's government, has declared from the outset that he is in complete solidarity with Honduras' peace proposal and that he firmly supports the democratic Government of Honduras.

This bears out what we have always said, which is that there are two democratic governments in Central America that resulted from free and exemplary elections: the Costa Rican Government, reflecting a longstanding democracy that brings so much respect to that country; and the Honduran Government, which is the result of the Honduran people's efforts to consolidate lasting democratic institutions.

Other countries are making efforts in this direction. We hope that these efforts are successful so that they may also have democratic governments. Let this be clear to those who criticize us domestically and accuse us of being opposed to democracy, thus siding with our country's adversaries.

We feel that the political issue is as important as the security aspect and that all Central American countries, particularly the Nicaraguan Government -- I have no reason to hide this -- should have a genuine democratic process, not just a procedure that forces people to cast votes that would legalize a totalitarian system. This process would include all measures, conditions, and requirements necessary to establish a participative, representative, and pluralist democracy, and this process should be internationally controlled and verified.

This is fundamental, because as various statesmen from our America, including Presidents Belisario Betancur, Luis Herrera Campins, Suazo Cordova, and Luis Alberto Monge, have said, peace has a prerequisite: the existence of democratic governments resulting from free, honest, and periodic elections in the region.

The security aspect also requires means of international control and verification, a concept that was proposed and accepted. The security issue also includes a fundamental point: In Central America -- and this is one of the factors that has exacerbated the area's political and social crisis to a large extent -- there is no equilibrium in terms of security, because of the Nicaraguan Government's excessive arms buildup.

For this reason, we insisted at the meeting that the documents had to clearly state that limits would be established to create a balance of force in the region, thus establishing equilibrium in military and security terms in Central America, which was agreed upon.

Of course, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister D'Escoto did not share this opinion, but he finally accepted it. Earlier he had proposed military equilibrium and the restoration of a military balance -- as was finally agreed upon -- but only as long as each state, in exercising its own sovereignty, could adopt all necessary measures to defend itself, or, as Commander Humberto Ortega said a few days ago, could arm itself to the teeth in 1984. Had this been accepted, the Contadora process would have frozen the current disequilibrium and would have given the Nicaraguan Government a free hand to continue its arms buildup. However, the idea is to stop the arms race.

It was also agreed to act almost immediately, as soon as the necessary mechanisms are put into effect, to inventory military troops, security forces, and other armed elements in the region. This is why we had an important discussion of the term "troops," which includes militiamen, guerrillas, and paramilitary elements -- like those that are so abundant in El Salvador, where they commit abominable crimes -- etc.

It was proposed that an inventory of arms in the region also be made, and this was agreed to. It was proposed that the security or military balance in the Central American region be restored.

The document also contains the socioeconomic proposals made by the Contadora Group, with some amendments by us. They proposed that SELA, acting through its committee for Central America, participate in economic and social development programs. We accepted this, but we assigned a preferred status to the Central American Bank of Economic Integration [BCIE], the Secretariat of Central America Economic Integration, and ECLA.

BCIE is particularly important because this financial organization, which has survived despite El Salvador's aggressive war on Honduras in 1969, has a good future, has prestige and enjoys the support of the international financial community.

As for the attitudes taken by the different countries, I have already discussed this: Costa Rica completely supported Honduras' proposal. This support was so strong that we may say that the Honduran proposal was the Central American proposal. They are the same, only the titles are different. We felt that if the other Central American countries -- I am referring to Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Guatemala -- agreed, then we would collectively present it; if not, then we would have presented it alone. The two documents were the same. This proposal was used then, along with the Contadora Group's proposal, as the basis for the document that was finally approved by the five Central American countries.

The Costa Rican Government, as I have said, supported Honduras' proposal from the beginning. The Salvadoran Government did as well. The Guatemalan Government supported it later, because the Guatemalan foreign minister could not be present for this dialogue on 6 January because of prior commitments.

Why didn't Nicaragua join in this proposal? Because Nicaragua had already offered its own proposals in a document seeking bilateral agreements between Nicaragua and Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, Nicaragua and the United States, and Nicaragua and El Salvador. However, these Nicaraguan proposals were not even considered at this fifth Contadora Group meeting.

A newspaper has reported that Nicaragua was radically opposed to the proposal from the other Central American countries. This is not true. What Foreign Minister D'Escoto did was to make a critical judgement, saying that this was a counterproposal to the Contadora proposal, but we told him that this was not the case. The foreign ministers of Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia, and Panama, along with the other foreign ministers, agreed that each country had the right to make whatever proposals, considerations, and observations it deemed suitable to secure an approved document that would show -- as it does -- that we are moving from theoretical statements to practical actions for peace -- an honorable peace, a multilateral and regional peace, a peace that does not give some advantages over others, instead establishing the grounds for respectful and peaceful coexistence on the basis of democracy, social and economic development, and security. This is what I wanted to say as an introduction to this press conference.

I would like to add that Foreign Minister D'Escoto made an additional proposal: that there should be no maneuvers in Central America and that those currently underway should immediately cease. Foreign Minister D'Escoto proposed this within discussion of the security aspect, on either 7 or 8 January.

However, the Contadora Group proposal -- not the Honduran proposal -- calls for the exchange of observers in the case of military maneuvers. That is, the four Contadora Group countries propose that whenever there is a joint combined maneuver between two or more countries based on effective legal agreements -- which is the case with Honduras and the United States -- the countries participating in these maneuvers must invite observers from the other countries.

I want to note that whenever joint military maneuvers have taken place, Honduras has invited not only the Central American countries -- particularly Nicaragua -- but the Contadora group countries, European countries, and all countries with which it has diplomatic relations to send observers. Those joint military maneuvers take place within the territory of one state, and their objective is not to mount an attack or an act of aggression, but to give technical training to the Armed Forces, so that they may fulfill their constitutional duties. They are not training to attack anyone, because the Honduran Government has no intention of attacking any country, wishing only to defend itself against any attacks that could come or that we are currently enduring.

DELEGATION NAMED TO LUSINCHI INAUGURATION

PA110350 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1618 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 10 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government has apointed a delegation of three government officials to attend the inauguration of Jaime Lusinchi, the new Venezuelan president, in Caracas. The delegation will be led by Edgardo Paz Barnica, Honduran foreign secretary, who will be accompanied by Carlos Flores Facusse, Honduran secretary of the presidential office. They will be joined in Caracas by Anibal Villatoro, Honduran ambassador to Venezuela.

BRIGADE COMMANDER EXPLAINS ARMED FORCES STAND

PA101710 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Colonel Roberto Martinez Avila, commander of the 105th Brigade with headquarters in San Pedro Sula, has stated that subversion has been put under almost complete control in Honduras.

[Begin Martinez recording] I can tell you that the subversive movement in Honduras has been practically exterminated. [end recording]

The document that the Contadora Group prepared to secure peace in the Central American region states that the area's countries must reduce their arms race and the number of foreign military advisers. Colonel Martinez Avila said that this decision is to be made by the president and the chief of the Armed Forces.

[Begin Martinez recording] You know that the Armed Forces are subordinate to the president. Foreign policy is decided by the president and expessed by the foreign secretary. Policy on matters that are strictly of a military nature is decided by the Armed Forces High Command, and Armed Forces commanding General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez is the one who gives those instructions. [end recording]

Our Army is peaceful, but if someone provokes us, we are prepared to defend our national sovereignty, Col Martinez stated.

[Begin Martinez recording] We are definitely enjoying peace. This is also a result of the efforts of countries of good will that are interested in a peaceful solution to the problem with Nicaragua. I am referring to the Contadora countries. However, we must not forget the appropriate policy that the government has been implementing through its foreign secretary. You know that the Armed Forces are peaceful. In the past we held meetings with Nicaraguan military commanders to keep our two countries at peace. I am sure that our peoples don't want a war, and we -- the military -- don't want war either. However, if there is ill will because of the expansionist ambitions of the Sandinist commanders and we have to go to war, we will, and you can be sure that we are going to make them bite the dust, as the saying goes. [end recording]

MISURA SPOKESMAN REPORTS 'SLAUGHTER' OF INDIANS

PA100400 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 9 Jan 84 p 44

[Text] Members of the Sandinist Army have slaughtered several Nicaraguan Miskito Indians who were living in the temporary Kiwas-Tara camp on the Honduran bank of the Coco or Segovia River, some 75 km southeast of Mocoron, Gracias a Dios Department. The approximately 800 Miskitos at Kiwas-Tara were caught by surprise yesterday when the Sandinists burst into the camp, indiscriminately firing and killing several Indians. Some were also captured, while the survivors fled deeper into Honduran territory.

The massacre carried out by the Sandinists was in reprisal for the mass exodus from Nicaragua by Miskitos who fled with Bishop Salvador Schlaeffer, according to a spokesman for the MISURA [Miskitos, Sumus and Ramas] organization who reported the incident in Tegucigalpa. This type of revenge was used to intimidate the Miskitos, to make them stop emigrating to Honduras, the MISURA spokesman said.

The Kiwas-Tara camp was formerly located on the Nicaraguan side of the Segovia River. It was moved to the Honduran bank in 1981 by the Indians, who were fleeing from the abuses to which they were subjected by the Sandinist Army. It is now a reception point for Indians, but is not under the protection of the UN High Commissioners for Refugees, UNHCR, because the Indians only stay there while trying to locate relatives in other camps in the Mosquitia region.

BRIEFS

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DIRECTOR -- Joaquin Luna Mejia has been appointed executive secretary of the Honduran Council for Private Enterprise, COHEP. He replaces Edgardo Sevilla Idiaquez, who is executive secretary of the Higher Council for Economic Planning. [Excerpt] [San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Jan 84 PA]

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT SENDS NEW PROTEST NOTE TO HONDURAS

PA101927 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1817 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan foreign minister today released a new protest note sent to the Honduran Government for attacks on 8 January in Chinandega Department. The following is the text, read by Foreign Ministry spokesman Manuel Espinoza:

[Begin recording] Managua, 10 January 1984. Mr Minister: I address Your Excellency to inform you of the following incidents: On 8 January of this year, between 0830 and 0900, a group of Somozist mercenaries, working with Honduran troops from Honduran territory and using 81-mm and 60-mm mortars, RPG-7 rocket launchers, M-79 grenade-launchers, and a 50-m caliber machinegun, attacked a Sandinist People's Army patrol on vigilance duty in the (Vado Ancho) sector, Chinandega Department.

Later, from 1030 to 1100 on the same day, a combined Somozist-Honduran Army force repeated the attack on (Vado Ancho), using an 81-mm mortar. No casualties were reported.

In submitting its most formal and strong protest, the Nicaraguan Government reiterates its firm conviction that such acts demonstrate not only the complicity of the Honduran authorities in the aggression stemming from that territory but also the direct participation of the Honduran Army in acts of provocation, fully responding with the plans of the U.S. Administration to instigate an armed confrontation between the two states, making U.S. intervention in Central America possible.

We take this opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency the testimony of our highest consideration.

[Signed] Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, Foreign Minister [end recording]

REACTIONS TO RESULTS OF CONTADORA MEETING

D'Escoto Terms Meeting Positive

PA101654 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman yesterday returned from Panama City, where he had attended a meeting of Contadora Group foreign ministers and their Central American counterparts on 7-8 January.

On his arrival, Foreign Minister D'Escoto said that U.S. support for the Contadora Group is purely verbal, since in reality it is continuing its criminal actions against Nicaragua, violating the fundamental rights of all countries outlined in the UN Charter.

D'Escoto said that Honduras is a U.S. puppet, since it continues allowing its territory to be used for military incursions against Nicaragua.

Commenting on the results of the Contadora Group meeting that ended Sunday night in Panama City, D'Escoto said that its specific accomplishment was making possible the implementation of procedures agreed to in the Document of Objectives. We will now go from words to action, which will lead us to the achievement of very positive results.

D'Escoto Brockman added that in order to implement the approved measures, which are based on the Document of Objectives, commissions will be formed with representatives from each country. These working commissions will be responsible for drafting legal proposals and making recommendations on security, political, and socioeconomc matters.

D'Escoto described the Contadora Group meeting as highly positive, at the same time warning that the danger of war in the region is still latent, owing to the presence of U.S. troops in Central America.

On his arrival at the Augusto C. Sandino Airport last night, D'Escoto said that the Contadora Group meeting will permit the implementation of specific steps as agreed to in the Document of Objectives, which was ratified in September 1983.

Here is Foreign Minister D'Escoto's statement:

[Begin recording] The meeting was highly positive. I would say it has been the most important accomplishment of the whole Contadora Group process. However, in saying this, I must also stress that it would be dangerous to create unrealistic expectations. It is important to emphasize that, despite these significant achievements, the danger to regional and international peace in Central America is still present; since what represents the highest risk for peace and security in Central America is the presence of U.S. troops in Honduras -- U.S. military bases in Central America -- and the military maneuvers. We thought it was important to reach an agreement at the Contadora Group meeting on these two issues -- U.S. bases, installations, and troops in Central American territory, specifically in Honduras, and the maneuvers -- but it was not possible to refer to these situations in the document that we have just approved if we were to get a commitment for an immediate remedy.

However, within the Latin American (?process), which is really seeking the possibility of [words indistinct] through dialogue, there has been significant progress. [end recording]

Commentary Sees No U.S. Support

PA110254 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] The Contadora Group's 1st anniversary coincided with the conclusion of an agreement on the principles for the implementation of the commitments contained in the Contadora Document of Objectives. The anniversary also coincides with the so-called Kissinger Commission's recommendation that the U.S. Government's war on Nicaragua continue.

The situation today is practically the same as it was when the Contadora Group was created. For the entire year, the United States has proven to be an obstacle to peace in the region. While Contadora has determined that the roots of the problems are structural, the Reagan administration considers the Central American conflict to be a part of the East-West confrontation. While Contadora calls for dialogue to resolve conflicts, the Reagan administration openly promotes the counterrevolutionary groups, threatens to intervene in Nicaragua and El Salvador, and continues to give support to the Salvadoran regime, which has already been weakened by popular actions.

It is becoming increasingly difficult for imperialism to continue to verbally support Contadora while its actions boycott the Group's efforts for peace.

The situation has also become difficult for the Honduran Government, which while showing false concern about the need for a regional peace agreement during the Contadora Group's 1st year, has created miniblocs and has given its territory up to imperialism. It has now signed the agreement on principles, but the Kissinger commission has recommended that Reagan continue to use Honduras as a base for attacks.

The question is: Who decides what is to be done in Honduras, the Honduran Government or the Reagan administration? Another question: Was Honduran Foreign Minister Paz Barnica forced to signed the document because he found himself isolated?

'Bureaucratization' of Contadora

PA101901 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] As we all know, the most recent Contadora meeting has now concluded. The creation of three commissions was approved at this meeting. These commissions will seek to implement the Contadora Group's Document of Objectives for the pacification of the area, based on three major aspects: security, political planning, and socioeconomic development.

In view of this, we must say: If each Central American country is to have 2 members in each commission, which would total 10 members, without counting the technicians and advisers, and this is multiplied by the three commissions, which would total 54 [as heard] members, in addition to the area foreign ministers and the 4 foreign ministers of the Contadora Group, which would make a grand total of 63 members from 9 different countries -- who will probably have normal duties to fulfill -- then a most marked bureaucracy has overtaken the Contadora Group's initial good intentions.

If we add to this the marked discrepancies between the democratic countries and Managua's Marxist-Leninists, we must assume that we will be the ones to sign whatever agreements result from those commissions, because we can be sure that the nine criminals' time is up, and that despite their many dilatory tactics, they will not be effective enough to curb our advance toward freedom.

We are not encouraging the bureaucratization of Contadora; we expect it as part of the [word indistinct] of political stances for export to certain well-intentioned countries which in practice lack the capability to solve Central America's problems -- least of all Nicaragua's domestic problems, which result form the imperialist Soviet-Cuban penetration of our homeland and throughout the area.

PSC LEADER INSISTS ON ELECTIONS DESPITE ATTACKS

PA110341 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Agustin Jarquin, president of the Social Christian Party, PSC, has said that there has been progress in the Contadora Group's efforts, but that specific actions are now necessary.

On the Contadora Group foreign ministers' resolution that calls for controlling the arms traffic in the region, among other things, Jarquin expressed the hope that the recent meeting will result in the achievement of these objectives.

The PSC leader stubbornly insisted that elections should be held in Nicaragua even if the armed attacks being launched by Somozist guards, financed by Reagan's government, escalate.

Jarquin continues to insist that if democratic paths are sought by means of elections, the counterrevolutionary groups will lose all justification for attacks on our people. According to the PSC leader, elections should be held in Nicaragua regardless of the attacks by the guards, Yankee Marines, and Honduran troops who act in complicity with the traitors.

NUNEZ DISCUSSES ELECTIONS WITH VISITING GROUP

PA101409 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] The State Council, which begins a period of special sessions tommorrow, will have approved the laws dealing with the electoral process, including outlining the voting and registration system by mid-year. State Council President Commander Carlos Nunez announced this today during a meeting with a European Parliament delegation led by its president, Pieter Dankirt.

During the meeting, Commander Nunez explained in general the process of institutionalizing the revolution, especially the electoral period, which officially beings on 31 January. He said that this year there will be a rearrangement [reordenamiento] of the political forces to determine their willingness to participate in the electoral process or adopt positions regarding that process.

PSD LEADER DEMANDS STATE OF EMERGENCY LIFTING

PA101718 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Jan 84 pp 1, 10

[Text] While stating that the Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party [PSD] will ask the government for radio time to again broadcast its two programs that had been shut down, PSD Secretary General Luis Rivas Leiva also demanded the lifting of the state of emergency so that "the current regime can create a real political opening."

Rivas Leiva returned to Nicaragua last night after visiting Europe as a delegate of the Democratic Coordinating Board. He said that "the PSD is willing to participate in the democratic opening announced by the Sandinist government, as long as we are guaranteed minimum conditions of respect."

"Nevertheless, we can only view that so-called opening with skepticism if press censorship is not lifted, and if we are not allowed to participate in the collective communications media."

"In this regard, the PSD is demanding from the government time on Radio Corporation to broadcast our two political programs, which were closed by the current regime after being on the air 2 years," he added.

Referring to his trip to Europe with the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, the PSD leader said that there is great interest in Europe in the development of the Nicaraguan process. "Nevertheless, we noted that there is concern about the FSLN's deviations from the original government program."

"We met with both government and opposition sectors in the six countries we visited, and all expressed concern about Nicaragua." "Some parties that decisively supported the FSLN Have stated that if it does not implement a real democratic process in our country in the near future, they will review relations with the government."

"Those governments have received many reports on Nicaragua, for example on the electoral law and the amnesty, which in the Europeans' view "is insufficient." [quote marks as published]

"Our European friends' concern is the same as ours, in other words, the need to return to the original government program. That is the reason for our struggle. We will continue trying to direct the Nicaraguan revolution on the original path of democracy, freedom, political pluralism, mixed economy, and social justice," he said.

TIRADO LOPEZ PROMISES ADJUSTMENT OF WAGE POLICY

PA110300 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez has said that adjustments will be made in the country's wage policy despite the attacks, but he added that the workers must clearly understand what is happening in the country. He made this statement during a ceremony in which the Sandinist Workers Federation approved its goals for 1984.

Commander Tirado Lopez stressed that the wage policy in Nicaragua is subject to the country's economic development. He added that a restructuring of salaries in Nicaragua could result in higher food prices, and therefore, he urged workers to help to control the prices of staples.

RUIZ LEAVES FOR ECONOMIC MEETING IN QUITO

PA110404 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Excerpts] A nicaraguan delegation led by Planning Minister Henry Ruiz, commander of the revolution, went to Quito, Ecuador, today to participate in the Latin American economic conference, which was organized on Osvaldo Hurtado's initiative. Hurtado's initiative includes formulas for facing Latin America'a foreign debt problems with foreign banks and international financial organizations.

Latin America's foreign debt amounts to $310 billion, and $7 billion more are being renegotiated, Commander Ruiz said shortly before his departure. He declared that the total figure is probably even higher, while expressing hope that the meeting would be successful.

The revolutionary leader stated that the Latin American peoples' backwardness and underdevelopment are primarily due to the large debt with which they have been burdened. He said that Third World countries cannot be held responsible for this, adding that the fault lies with the foreign banks, which disregarded the available capital and approved loans, even though they knew that the countries requesting those loans would have problems making the payments.

We will maintain our position on the area's foreign debt, but we will support anything that benefits Latin America's economy, Commander Henry Ruiz said this morning before leaving for Quito. Commander Ruiz is being accompanied by Edmundo Jarquin, minister director of the International Reconstruction Fund, FIRR, and Nora Astorga, deputy foreign minister.

OPPOSITION GROUPS COMMEMORATE CHAMORRO'S DEATH

PA110415 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2112 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Managua, 10 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Today Nicaragua's domestic opposition groups staged the first demonstration that has been permitted since the Sandinist regime's victory in 1979 to commemorate the 6th anniversary of the murder of journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro.

Their march, which covered some 6 km, was organized by the workers' union from the newspaper LA PRENSA and the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board, which is composed of several parties. The Nicaraguan police corps escorted the demonstrators, but did not participate.

According to observers, some 500 people participated in the political demonstration, shouting slogans against the rash arms buildup and the lack of food. Pedro Joaquin Chamorro was murdered by Somozist paramilitary troops in 1978.

The demonstrators started the march at LA PRENSA headquarters, shouting: "If this is a democratic opening, lift the censorship" and "We do not want repression during the elections." The acts to commemorate Chamorro's anniversary were called by the opposition Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board, led by its president Eduardo Rivas Gasteazoro. The ceremonies will end this afternoon with a march to his tomb, located in Managua's western cemetary.

This morning's demonstration included public speeches by Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, the murdered jouranlist's son and one of the directors of LA PRENSA, and Luis Mora, president of the newspaper's union.

Chamorro, known as "the martyr of public liberties," was honored with union member Luis Medrano, who was also murdered by the Somozist Guard. Meanwhile, the Sandinist Government commemorated "National Unity Day" today, while the State Council (parliament) met today in homage to the late journalist.

ARDE BULLETIN REPORTS CLASHES WITH EPS

PA101943 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0100 GMT 10 Jan 84

[War Bulletin No 147 issued by the General Command of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, "in the Nicaraguan mountains," on 9 January]

[Text] The General Command of the Armed Forces of the Nicaraguan people and the other free peoples of the world:

1. From 27-30 December 1983 and on 1 January 1984, regular troops of the so-called Sandinist Army invaded Costa Rican territory, sailing down the San Juan River from the garrison at El Castillo toward El Corozo, turning east toward boundary marker 3 and firing at the ARDE garrisons on Nicaraguan territory from (Cano La Trinidad).

2. The EPS [Sandinist People's Army] rearguard action included the constant use of mortars and Soviet-made rockets. The attacks did not nave the effects sought by the attackers.

3. When the regular troops of the totalitarian Managua misgovernment took up positions inside Costa Rican territory, the people of the Costa Rican village of (Las Tiricias) fled to the south, going further into their country's territory, toward (El Cocote) and other places in the area.

4. Our squads answered this treacherous attack from Nicaragua, inflicting 12 casualties on the enemy, and for our part, regretting the heroic death of one of our companeros in combat and the wounding of another.

It has been demonstrated that the totalitarian Army of Managua is the one using Costa Rican territory to carry out military operations against the patriots fighting it inside Nicaragua. ARDE is not using any other country's territory to carry out its actions on behalf of the liberation of Nicaragua.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the future! [as heard]

FDN LEADER REPORTS DESTRUCTION OF FRIGATE

PA100423 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 9 Jan 84 p 44

[Text] Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, commander of the civilian-military leadership of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, yesterday confirmed that during the attack on Sandinist Navy installations at the port of Potosi one of the best frigates donated by France's socialist government was destroyed. He indicated that the Sandinist frigate, which cost 15 million francs, was equipped with both weapons and radar equipment. He added that it is one of the most sophisticated vessels built by the French. The crew of the frigate were Nicaraguans who had gone to Cannes, Merdredi, France, to receive special training to operate this warship, which was used to patrol Nicaragua's Pacific coast.

Calero Portocarrero said that while the Sandinists have modern launches to transport men and weapons on the ocean, lakes and rivers, the FDN units travel through the territory on foot, by horse, and in small canoes. He said that in addition to destroying the regime's main frigates, the FDN has been able to down modern Soviet-made helicopters and military transport planes, despite the fact that it is involved in an unequal struggle. Along the same lines, Calero Portocarrero reported that in the last few days more Nicaraguan young people who are prepared to fight the Sandinist tyranny have joined the FDN, swelling the ranks of the armed force that is fighting the Managua regime.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA -- A $1 million technical cooperation agreement has been signed with Bulgaria for a forestry development project in the areas of Nueva Guinea and El Almendro. Studies will be made on timber resource exploitation, land redistribution, and the development of cooperatives. [Summary] [Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jan 84 PA]

GROMYKO RECEIVES ENVOY, STRESSES SUPPORT

FL101601 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Politburo, has stressed in Moscow that his country will continue to help Cuba in its economic, scientific, and cultural development, as well as in the Cuban people's struggle against imperialist threats. Gromyko made these remarks within the framework of a meeting that he held with Leonel Soto, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and our country's ambassador to the USSR.

The two leaders highlighted the vast cooperation existing between the two countries and condemned the White House's undeclared war against Nicaragua, the invasion of Grenada, and the campaign of threats that the Reagan administration is carrying out against Cuba. They also discussed the dangerous increase in international tension in the face of U.S. desires for military supremacy.

Soto expressed Cuba's support of the statement made by Yuriy Andropov, the top Soviet leader, on 24 November.

HART SPEAKS AT LENIN STATUE UNVEILING CEREMONY

FL101738 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1559 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Speech by Armando Hart Davalos, Cuban minister of culture and member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo, at the unveiling of the Lenin statue at Lenin Park in Havana -- live]

[Text] Comrade Fidel, Comrade Raul, Comrade Demichev, comrades of the Soviet delegation, comrades and friends: There is a name with which I would like to begin these remarks: Celia Sanchez. [applause] The 11th of this month marks 4 years since her death. Her memory is indissolubly linked to this park and to this monument. She conceived the first ideas of how it should be built. I believe that the project has been accomplished as Celia wished.

For this we thank the famed Soviet sculptor (Lef Gerber), whose artistic mastery is demonstrated here with unquestionable excellence; Cuban architect (Antonio Quintana), who worked with him; and the Soviet and Cuban artists and workers who worked on the project. We also thank Petr Demichev, the Soviet minister of culture, for his generous and efficient work to convert this monument into an indestructible symbol of our unity.

An artistic synthesis has been achieved between the Cubans and the Soviets, demonstrating how much we can do together in art and culture. But there is more. This beautiful piece of Cuban marble quarried on the Isle of Youth and converted into an artistic figure of Lenin, surrounded by this beautiful park, recalls what we Soviets and Cubans have accomplished together in the world. It also points out what we are going to continue to accomplish together.

It is the first monument to Lenin to be triumphantly erected on this side of the world. It is a propicious occasion to express once again our respect for the communist fighters who, since the earliest part of the October Revolution, spread the ideas of Leninism in our country. That memorable event comes to mind, when in 1924 an olive tree was planted on what since then would be known as Lenin Hill.

Today, 8 January 1984, exactly 25 years have elapsed since Fidel Castro entered Havana leading the victorious rebel army and completed the people's triumph of 1 January. Within a few days, on 21 January, the 60th anniversary of Lenin's death will be commemorated. Now, a quarter of a century after the multitudes of the Cuban capital jubilantly received Fidel, and nearly 6 decades after the death of Lenin, we are here to unveil a monument to the memory of the leader of the October Revolution.

This should move those who think about the future of humanity to meditate. Those who talk about crushing forever the ideology of Leninism should look at this monument, this park, and this communists' embrace which all of us -- most of whom were born after the death of Lenin -- give each other in Marti's and Fidel's Cuba, proclaiming with emphasis that the names of Marx, Engels, and Lenin will be everlasting throughout the centuries.

The validity of Lenin's ideas are demonstrated in this act with such a simplicity and strength that only those who close their eyes at history's unfolding can be blind at the evidence. Long and complex was the road which Cuba, America, and the world had to traverse so that we could be here today, a January morning, beside Fidel Castro, to unveil a monument to the forger of the first victorious socialist revolution in history.

With Marx and Engels, for the first time in history, a philosophy is created and conceived on the process of transforming the world. But, in order to become a reality, this essential point of Marxist theory had to be verified by actually carrying out the revolutionary transformation of society. This is what Lenin did with his ideas and concrete political practices. In this way, Marx' theory became a political phenomenon of historic and real characteristics.

Drawing from the huge conceptual arsenal of Marxism the deepest essence of its ideas, carefully setting aside and, with great respect, examining what is incidental or opportune, reexamining those ideas in light of the Russian reality and nascent imperialism which presented new forms of capitalist development unknown in Marx' time, and elaborating a scientific criterion, that is Marxism, to apply it to the society of his time is by itself an intellectual feat that observes a very high place of honor in the history of human thought.

Next to this, Lenin penetrates with the weapon of dialectic materialism into the study of the processes of knowledge acquisition, that is to say, human thought, in a scientific manner like no one before and no one since has done. The deepest truth in Leninism, which is prominently seen on this occasion, is precisely that which defines Marxism as a guide for action. This may be the most important lesson, at the conceptual level, that the victorious advance of the rebel forces left behind.

Sometimes one makes the mistake of confusing the basic principles of Marxism with the concrete ways of carrying them out, which are by definition diverse, many, and changing, as if the principles were not precisely an abstraction. Those who deny Marxism attribute errors to it because they demand an exact reproduction of life's concepts, ignoring that theory and actual practice, in essence, cannot be exactly alike.

The validity of a theory is not determined by a simple description of an event, as the pragmatics pretend to do, but by a thread linking many facts together leading to the triumph of the ideas of the philosopher, and in the analysis of substantial matters which serve to test this. The accuracy of a philosophy is precisely demonstrated there where the men guided by it attain the objective under specific conditions and situations which were not even conceived by the philosopher.

The more varied the situation in which the philosophy can be applied, the more forcefully can its validity be demonstrated. This is what Lenin did in 1917 and also what Castro undertook in the decade of the fifties and beginnings of the sixties. This is what will be done by those who open the road to scientific socialism for their people, which is the road of freedom and genuine democracy.

Nearly 100 years of Cuban history, of struggles for freedom and national independence led us to the January victory. The fact that history would become the first socialist revolution in Latin America is one of the most conclusive proofs of the validity of Marxism-Leninism.

With the current of the movement generated by the Great October Revolution, the Cuban revolution is on one side rooted in history in what Marti called our America while on the other side it displays to the world the originality of being the first socialist revolution occuring within the economic, social, and cultural framework imposed by U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. intervention in the Cuban war of independence was an act that Lenin used to describe the birth of modern imperialism, that is to say, considered to be the upper stage of capitalism. Precisely on the land where this occurred, 6 decades later Fidel victoriously entered Havana with his heart and mind fixed on the history of Cuba and America.

Such a feat could not have been accomplished without Lenin's teachings. Lenin was the first and, until today, the only philosopher in man's millenary history capable of commanding a successful revolution and organizing a nation on the debris of the old society. Only with the philosophy and science discovered by Marx could social theory and political practice be combined in such an accurate and correct manner to move history in favor of the social liberation of the world. Real life presents and will present infinite variations, and the way political and historical events take place and the way the future unfolds is diverse, contradictory, and paradoxical. But, next to this infinite variety of paths, ways, and times in order to reach the historical objectives, the fundamental truth is uncovered by the forgers of our philosophy and underlined by Fidel's masterful thought when he asserted that the future belongs entirely to socialism.

A sure sign of this is that 100 years after Marx's death and 60 years after Lenin's, we are here today in what our Soviet brothers call the Isle of Liberty and in the heart of the Western Hemisphere, unveiling a monument to him who will be remembered someday by all of humanity without exception as the initiator of a new era.

When all types of revisionists, the shameful betrayals, man's mistakes, and the need for finding more current formulas and contentions to defend Marxism-Leninism force us, as a pressing situation of the ideological struggle, to study its essence and apply them to radically new conditions, the Cubans, with the close cooperation of the Soviet brothers, have built this monument in socialist Cuba with the hope that it will serve as an incentive so that revolutionaries throughout the world will find encouragement in facing up to new things from the viewpoint of historic and dialectic materialism, which is the only way to find what is really new in today's and tomorrow's world.

CIENFUEGOS GIVES SPEECH ON STUDENT REVOLUTIONARY

FL110210 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] The main ceremony for the 55th anniversary of the murder of the unforgettable anti-imperialist leader Julio Antonio Mella took place a few moments ago at the historic University of Havana, the scene of his struggles as a student leader.

On the speakers' stand were Politburo member Osmani Cienfuegos Gorriaran, other members of the Central Committee, the national bureau of the UJC [Union of Young Communists], and representatives of the FEU [Federation of University Students] and of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions].

Hundreds of students of all levels participated in the commemorative activity, at which Osmani Cienfuego (?spoke about) Mella [passage indistinct] the future, which is today the present, across which Mella came today in order to achieve socialism.

MONTANE INTERVIEWED ON PRESENT DEFENSE SITUATION

AU091438 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 31 Dec 83 pp 12, 13

[Interview given by Jesus Montane, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, to Tadeusz Iwinski: "A Quarter of a Century of Revolution" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Iwinski] In the eighties practically every country in the world has faced the new challenges that have emerged. What is Cuba's situation in the face of the current international situation?

[Montane] We are indeed facing the new challenges. In fact, all countries and all mankind are involved in them. On the one hand, we cannot be unaffected by the increasing danger of war being spread around the world by the warlike policy of the present North American administration. On a local scale, Cuba, as a member of the revolutionary movement in the Central American and Caribbean region, is also threatened by the adventurist and aggressive turnabout in U.S. policy in the entire region. This turnabout has found heinous expression in the U.S. invasion of Grenada and in the aggression by imperialist units against the group of Cuban construction and other workers who were on the island. This policy also manifests itself in the actual American occupation of Honduras, in the open attacks against Nicaragua, and in the scandalous imperialist intervention in El Salvador. Looking at things from another angle, as far as the economic sphere is concerned, our country must also face up to the results of the world capitalist crisis as well as the sharpened egoistic and short-sighted policy of North American imperialism, which is trying to use our stance as a pretext for increasing the blockade, harming our international trade, and creating as many difficulties for us as possible.

Nevertheless, all of these phenomena are not forcing us to change any of the strategic tasks contained in the second [Communist Party of Cuba] congress in 1980. This congress presented the party and society with the need to implement simultaneously two basic tasks of the revolution: production and defense.

[Iwinski] The current policy of imperialism, especially that of the United States, is not only a danger to world peace but is also aimed at eliminating socialism in Cuba. In this situation, what are the national defense tasks facing both the Cuban authorities and Cuban society?

[Montane] Neither our party nor our people have been surprised at the policy of the present North American government. Please bear in mind that during the past 25 years our country has had to be constantly sensitive to the hostility continually displayed by the United States. Never during this time have attempts to bring about a real climate of normalization and detente in relations between both countries succeeded. One thing is sure -- namely, that over a period of over 10 years, up to the halfway mark of President Carter's term of office, the confrontation between the United States and Cuba proceeded mainly along political and ideological lines. The return to military threats, the forecast of possible repressive measures, and even the repeated appearance among influential U.S. political circles of openly anti-Cuban slogans calling for a complete blockade of the island or for an invasion by North American units have forced us to once again emphasize the mass preparation of the citizens to implement defense tasks.

During a period of slightly more than 2 years, we have organized and equipped the first half million men and women into Territorial Militia (MTT) units. Leaders and officers for these new forces are being trained quickly, in line with our conception of war, in which the entire nation is an essential backup to the regular and reserve units of our Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR]. The country's defense preparations are proceeding rapidly. The strategic exercise "Bastion 82," held this year, provided us with new experience in employing and coordinating all the factors in our society and enabling us to act effectively in case of aggression. We are fortifying our territory, converting it into a bastion capable of repelling a mass attack in which technical resources are used, and protecting the people, our technology, and our armaments, so that the aggressor can be defeated. To put it briefly, the increased hostility of imperialism has led us to a higher stage in the quality of our defense preparations. We will resolutely continue in this direction. We will never decrease our protection nor reduce our sensititivity.

[Iwinski] Cuba's internationalist policy in Africa, Central America, and in the Caribbean takes various forms. For example, there are 14,000 Cubans working in 21 countries, and 19,000 foreign students are studying in Cuba. Will the events in Grenada have any influence on this policy line, and if so, what sort of influence?

[Montane] Our internationalist policy emerges from basic principles and, therefore, does not depend on any external circumstances. Imperialism hopes that its cowardly and brutal action against Grenada, carried out with greatly superior forces, will lead to a cut in relations between Cuba and such revolutionary countries as Nicaragua, Angola, Ethiopia, and other nonaligned Third World countries to whom our country is offering effective cooperation in many spheres. This will not happen. The lesson of Grenada teaches us that solidarity among all revolutionary peoples is more necessary today than ever before, because only solidarity can thwart the U.S. Government's plans for war and interference.

[Iwinski] How are Polish-Cuban relations developing? Do you see any similarity between the situation in each country?

[Montane] We are extremely pleased with the development of the friendly, fraternal, and broad ties which join Poland and Cuba today. I believe one can say that never during the period of revolution have better relations between our two countries existed than those that are currently taking shape with the leadership headed by General Jaruzelski. We greatly appreciate the efforts of the Polish leadership and of the country's healthy forces to normalize economic life, as well as continue the socialist and revolutionary activity in Poland.

The fact that both our countries are prime targets for the aggressive maneuvers of imperialism and reaction enables us to understand and better acquaint ourselves with each other's problems and to render mutual support. However, a fundamental matter in the tightening of the current ties between Poland and Cuba is both countries' decision to firmly adhere to basic policy and face up to any aggression from our common enemy.

CASTRO GREETS PIONEER MARCHERS IN HAVANA

FL100226 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] The 25th anniversary Pioneer victory column, commemorating the journey of Fidel and his rebel troops, has arrived in this capital 25 years after the historic event. The Pioneer group that retraced the route in honor of Fidel's entry into Havana was pleasantly surprised by our commander in chief, who was waiting for them in the former Presidential Palace, now the Museum of the Revolution.

HUNGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER BEGINS ECONOMIC TALKS

FL070212 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] The conversation of the 12th session of the Cuban-Hungarian Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation have begun in our capital city. The Hungarian Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Vice President of the Cuban Council of Ministers Jose Ramon Fernandez presided over their respective delegations.

UPEC LEADER IN BERLIN FOR JOURNALISTS' MEETING

FL091845 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1501 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin -- Ernesto Vera, president of the Union of Cuban Journalists [UPEC], arrived in this capital today to participate in an international meeting of news media professionals. The meeting, which will last 3 days, will begin on Wednesday at the Berlin International Press Center with 18 nations from 4 continents participating.

L.A. ECONOMIC CONFERENCE OPENS IN QUITO

PA101725 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Abelardo Pachano, manager of Ecuador's Central Bank, has opened the meeting of experts of the first Latin American Economic Conference in Quito, where representatives from some 30 countries are gathered. According to Pachano, the urgent basic action plan for both Latin America and the Caribbean must take into consideration inter-regional relations and the ties with the other nations of the world. To this end, he stressed, the Agreement of Santo Domingo, signed in August 1983 by the personal representatives of most of the regional heads of state, must serve as the basis.

At a news conference held in Quito, SELA Secretary General Sebastian Allegret asserted that so long as the current recession prevails, Latin America will find it impossible to pay its foreign debt, which already nears $310 billion.

The Latin American economic conference will begin at the ministerial level after the experts' meeting and will be attended by several heads of state.

ARGENTINA INVESTIGATING DISAPPEARANCES

PA101910 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] The relatives of an Argentine scientist who disappeared in 1976 have demanded that former President Reynaldo Bignone be placed under preventive custody because he has twice failed to heed a judicial summons related to the case. A federal court declared the former Argentine president absent 24 minutes after the time when he had been summoned to testify on the disappearance of Alfredo Giorgi, an official of the National Institute of Nuclear Technology, has passed. On 29 December Bignone claimed that his wife's illness prevented him from appearing in court.

Investigations are continuing in all Argentine provinces into the unidentified bodies in local cemeteries. In the [name indistinct] cemetery, 41 bodies have been disintered, while in Salta Province it has been confirmed that there are records on 69 unidentified bodies buried in the San Antonio de Padua cemetery. Authorities in Mendoza Province have ordered the investigation of a still-undetermined number of bodies at the bottom of the man-made lake of El Carrizal. More than 300 unidentified bodies have already been disintered in Argentina. It is believed that they are bodies of individuals who disappeared during the military governments.

Argentine Defense Minister Raul Borras has said that the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces to try the military men responsible for repression since 1976 will probably be officially appointed today.

FMLN REPORTS ON MILITARY CAMPAIGN RESULTS

PA102026 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] The Salvadoran FMLN has reported that in the first 10 days of the campaign "All the People To Oppose the Imperialist Intervention Until Victory," which began on 30 December, the FMLN guerrillas inflicted 321 casualties on the Army. These included 22 officers and 40 NCO's. The report added that in those 10 days the rebels captured 229 prisoners, almost all of whom have already been released, seized 33 [number as heard] rifles, 5 machineguns, 11 grenade launchers, 7 90-mm cannons, 5 mortars, and 28 military communications radios.

The FMLN said that in that 10-day period, the guerrilla columns destroyed the 4th Infantry Brigade garrison in El Paraiso, the Cuscatlan Bridge, an electric power substation, a microwave parabolic antenna, two armored vehicles, two Massinger armored trucks, and five military trucks.

The report also mentions the destruction of the paramilitary position in Nombre de Jesus, Chalatenango Department, and other actions of lesser importance in northeastern El Salvador.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRIA -- Gustavo Mazorra, the new Cuban ambassador to Austria, has presented his credentials to Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. [Summary] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 10 Jan 84 FL]

ATTORNEY WARNS JORGE OF 'INSTITUTIONAL COUP'

PA101627 Paris AFP in Spanish 1434 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Santo Domingo, 10 Jan (AFP) -- Only 36 hours before leaving on an official visit to Ecuador, President Salvador Jorge Blanco received direct information on charges of an alleged "destabilizing maneuver" against his government, seeking to replace him, it was reported here today.

Attorney Marino Vinicio Castillo, president of the tiny Progressive National Force Party [Partido Fuerza Nacional Progresista], of the center right, was called by the president to his office at the National Palace to expand on the charge he made to this effect on a television program Sunday. At the end of the meeting Castillo declined to say "what the president and I spoke about," but insisted that what he said "had been a firm charge, and I daresay I am ready to discuss it at a forum with anyone qualified."

The political leader apparently hinted at the possibility of "an institutional coup," attributing the alleged destablization efforts "fundamentally to areas of officialism, especially the senatorial congressional wing." This was an allusion to the existing conflict among the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD-Social Democrat), the government, and a sector of legislators headed by Jacobo Majluta, president of the Senate.

According to Castillo, there exists in the country "a situation of an institutional shortcoming," caused by a vacancy in the vice presidency following the death of Vice President Manuel Fernandez Marmol 1 year ago. This constitutes "a very strong temptation for the ambitions and interests of those who couldn't care less about institutional order."

Castillo's charge was flatly rejected by PRD leader Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, who termed it a "political maneuver," although he admitted that "it must be investigated." Winston Arnaud, secretary general of the ruling party, said that it was a "capricious accusation," adding that "if there is somebody who is conspiring, it is Marino Vinicio Castillo," whom he described as an "attorney with the most obscure and selfish interests."

President Salvador Jorge Blanco will leave for Quito, Educador, tomorrow to attend the first Latin American Economic Conference, together with four other chiefs of state of the continent. During the 4 days he will be out of the country Manuel Berges Chupani, president of the Supreme Court, will act as president, as established in the national Constitution.

BRIEFS

OFFICERS PROMOTED -- Tomorrow President Salvador Jorge Blanco will swear in 544 members of the national Army who have been promoted to various ranks. These officers include Cristian Bienvenido Valdez Puello, who was promoted to general, and Walterio Jourdain Heredia, Rafael A. Alvarez Gonnell, Felipe Emiliano Rojas Lopez, and Miguel Hazin Paniagua, who were promoted to colonel. [Summary] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 21 Dec 83 p 14-D FL]

CDB PRESIDENT ON NEED FOR POSITIVE ACTION

FL071750 Bridgetown CANA in English 0023 GMT 7 Jan 84

[By Bertram Niles]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Jan 6 (CANA) -- The Barbados-based Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) today criticised some Caribbean governments which it said failed to respond adequately to economic problems last year. And at a press conference, CDB President William Demas said regional governments need to take "positive action" in a number of areas in 1984, including making public utilities and state enterprises financially self-sufficient, encouraging domestic savings, and generally taking steps to raise production and productivity.

Demas said that the international recession, sluggish demand, and unattractive prices for Caribbean commodity exports, and the "abnormally increasing strength" of the U.S. dollar all impacted adversely on the economic performance of regional states. "In addition, a number of Caribbean countries failed to respond adequately and/or in timely fashion with appropriate domestic policy measures to deal with the unfavourable economic situation," Demas said. Asked by CANA if this should be taken as a criticism, Demas said "Yes, of some governments, not all, but I cannot name them."

In its review of the Caribbean economy in 1983, the bank reported continuing decline in sugar production and low export prices, an 11 percent rise in banana production, a six percent drop in bauxite output in Jamaica and Guyana, and a marginal increase in the performance of the manufacturing sector. It noted that the low sugar prices, resulting from the decline in value of the European Unit of Accounts (ECU), the "currency" in which Caribbean sugar is paid for in Europe, and adverse weather conditions had resulted in many sugar-producing countries not being able to meet their quotas. Preliminary data indicate that sugar output in 1983 was marginally below that for 1982.

Banana production had improved, the bank said, despite a severe setback in mid-September when strong winds inflicted severe damage to banana plantations in St Lucia. The CDB said rehabilitation efforts together with greater use of fertilisers and effective pest and disease control measures contributed to exports from the Windward Islands Banana Association (Windban) and estimated 119,400 tonnes during 1983, compared with 107,600 tonnes in 1982. [sentence as received] But it said banana farmers got only marginal improvement in domestic earnings because of the U.S. dollar strength in relation to sterling. Winban has a guaranteed market in the U.K.

It said there were no significant changes in earnings from other agricultural commodity exports. Nutmeg prices remained depressed, creating serious financial problems for the commodity association in Grenada.

The fall in oil prices, though favouring most Caribbean Community (Caricom) members, has, together with the continuing fall in crude oil production, placed a severe economic and fiscal burden on Trinidad and Tobago, the bank said.

The bauxite and alumina sub-sectors continued to be plagued by sluggish demand and high production costs. Jamaica and Guyana produced 8.9 million tonnes of bauxite, about six per cent less than 1982.

In manufacturing, protectionism in developed countries, trading difficulties within Caricom, and the international recession contributed to a marginal rise in performance.

Despite strong competition, tourism, the bank said, did not fare too badly. It cited more intense promotion for price reductions in accommodation for the good performance in the economically vital sector.

In a look at prospects for 1984, Demas said "everything depends on the economic upturn in the U.S.A. which began in 1983." But he cautioned that this may not be lasting since the buoyance is created by an upsurge in demand for consumer goods and is favoured by an over-valued dollar. A genuine and sustained recovery requires international policies to reduce the U.S.A. fiscal budget deficit, preferably by reducing non-productive expenditures on defence and support for high labour costs. This, the bank said, will remove support for the dollar, reduce interest rates, and stimulate investment activity.

The bank said prospects for the Caribbean economy in 1984 will remain "not too bright" if there is not a broadly based improvement in the economies of the industrialised states. And it recommended a 10-point programme for implementation which includes:

Taking steps to reaise production and productivity and to improve the international competitiveness of Caricom producers in food, export agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism;

Encouraging domestic savings and directing or influencing allocation to national priority areas;

Reducing fiscal deficits and borrowings from the banking system by improving the cost and efficiency of the central government, public utilities, and state enterprises, and making the latter two self-sufficient so as to free resources for productive sector activity;

Minimising the growth of short-and medium-term external debt on commercial terms and seeking to obtain more concessionary development finance;

Intensifying cost-effective promotion for tourism and exports of manufactures;

Improving on regional goodwill and using existing and improved regional arrangements to foster the utilisation of regional markets as a market launching pad for goods with higher regional value added.

CDB DISCLOSES 1983 LOAN APPROVAL FIGURES

FL091427 Bridgetown CANA in English 0933 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Jan 7 (CANA) -- The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) said it approved loans totalling 46.3 million dollars (U.S.) last year, an 8.3 per cent improvement over 1982.

The bank's actual net loan approvals in 1982 reached 50.3 million dollars, but this included 12 million dollars from its special Caribbean development facility, which ended the same year.

The 1983 loan approvals were for 24 projects in agriculture, tourism, industry, lines of credit, and transportation. The bank said its net cumulative approvals moved to 430.6 million dollars at the end of 1983 from 388 million dollars the previous year. Disbursements of loans and grants amounted to 42 million dollars as compared to 50.3 million dollars in 1982.

The bank said heavy emphasis continued to be on economic infrastructure projects despite the bank's attempts to encourage borrowers to apply for financing for directly productive projects in agriculture, livestock and fisheries, agro-industries, tourism, and manufacturing. "Scarcity of management and technical skills, depressed commodity prices, and the effects of the international recession are some of the major reasons for this undue concentration on economic infrastructure projects," the bank said.

The CDB cited three reasons for the decline in disbursements of 8.3 million dollars. One relates to borrower difficulty in meeting loan conditions, in coming up with necessary counterpart funds, and assigning competent management on a timely basis for various projects. The others are the slow implementation of many projects mainly in the power sector and the completion of disbursements on the basic human needs programme financed by the U.S. Agency For International Development (USAID).

The bank said 74 per cent of its loan disbursements were on soft terms. Its Unified Special Development Fund -- the main special soft fund into which the bank receives contributions from donors -- was established in 1983 with pledges of 70 million dollars. The CDB pointed to a "self-help" feature of the fund -- borrowing Caribbean member territories pledged for the first time to contribute 10 million dollars.

During 1983, the bank negotiated a second credit of seven million dollars from the International Development Association (IDA), the soft loan affiliate of the World Bank, to be operated on a trust basis to provide very soft resources to member countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). The repayment period is 50 years inclusive of a 10-year grace period. There is no interest payable but a service charge of 3/4 per cent annually.

Negotiations with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) continued during 1983 on a loan and grant package of between 35 and 40 million dollars. The bank also reported that it expected the USAID basic human needs programme for the LDCS to be resumed early this year.

France was admitted to bank membership in 1983, bringing the total to 23. It will hold 8.4 per cent of the CDB's shares, but the Commonwealth Caribbean still retains shareholding. The bank said plans are continuing to widen its membership so as to increase its resources and enhance its international image.

In 1983 technical assistance was provided for 41 projects, up from 32 in 1983 -- the value of the aid to the 11 benefitting states was also up by 27 per cent, the bank said.

BAHAMAS

200 HAITIANS ARRESTED FOR ILLEGAL ENTRY

FL091400 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Reports say 200 Haitian nationals were arrested over the weekend for illegally entering the Bahamas. The illegal immigrants were picked up in Exuma and (Andros) after their ship ran aground. They reportedly left Haiti last month en route to the United States. They are expected to appear in the magistrates court this morning.

BRIEFS

NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR -- Federico (Urechue) Duran presented his credentials to Governor Sir Gerald Cash at a ceremony held at the Government House this morning.
[Summary] [Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Jan 84 FL]

BARBADOS

CANADA EXTENDS $9.6 MILLION LINE OF CREDIT

FL101224 Bridgetown CANA in English 0054 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Jan 9 (CANA) -- Canada today extended a 9.6 million dollar (one Bds dollar; 50 cents U.S.) line of credit to Barbados, strengthening optimism about the possibility of the island producing about half the petroleum it needs by April.

"With the funds provided by this line of credit together with 9 million dollars U.S. made available through the Venezuelan Investment Fund, there is little doubt that the production targets will be met," Barbados Energy Minister Clyde Griffith said. Barbados' target, according to the government, is increasing production from 1,300 barrels per day (BPD) to about 2,000 BPD by April 1.

Griffith and Canada's Minister for External Relations Jean-Luc Pepin today signed the agreement under which the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) will finance the provision of oil field exploration and drilling equipment to the state-owned Barbados National Oil Corporation (BNOC). The three-year agreement is interest-free and is repayable over 50 years, after a 10-year grace period. Under the terms of the agreement, equipment will be purchased on behalf of CIDA from Canadian sources by the international arm of Canada's National Petroleum Corporation, Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation (PCIAC). The equipment will be used by the BNOC in its drilling programme at the Woodbourne oil field in southeastern Barbados. The company plans to drill 20-24 wells in the area, mainly during 1984, Griffith said.

"By reducing the need for offshore purchases, the agreement will assist Barbados' short-term balance of payments position," a Canadian Government statement said. "It will also contribute to increased hydrocarbon production and therefore reduce imported oil, thus assisting the country's longer term balance of payments position as well."

The agreement complements two other Canada-Barbados energy programmes which were concluded last December 1983 -- a one-year 6.5-million-dollar deal between PCIAC and the BNOC for a new shallow exploratory drilling programme in the Scotland District (central Barbados), and an agreement between the same corporations as part of a 3.2-million-dollar regional programme for offshore seismic exploration.

Griffith said that since mid-1982 Barbados' crude production had increased significantly and its spending on imported oil had dived. "Since July 1982 when the Government of Barbados took over the assets of (the U.S.-owned) Mobil Exploration Barbados Ltd, there have been significant increases in production levels form the local operations," he said. "Crude oil production, which rose from approximately 600 barrels/day prior to the takeover, is now approximately 1,300 barrels/day. Indeed, production for 1983 reached 380,000 barrels, the highest ever in Barbados."

He added: "With these increases in domestic oil and gas production, government is well on its way to achieving one of its major policy goals -- the reduction of the high energy import bill and the accompanying unfavourable effect on the balance of payments. For the second year in a row the oil import bill dropped significantly. Projections show that the import bill will be approximately 56 million dollars, some 36 million less than in 1981 and 19 million less than 1982.

"This latest decline, though largely due to increased domestic production, was also reflective of a 15 per cent drop in oil prices. "But not only has the dollar value of imports dropped, the volume has also declined significantly. In 1981 the volume of oil imports was 1.2 million barrels, in 1982 it was 1 million barrels, and in 1983 it is projected to be in the vicinity of 894,000 barrels."

CANA ACQUIRES NEW HEADQUARTERS FACILITIES

FL071700 Bridgetown CANA in English 1003 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Jan 7 (CANA) -- The CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY (CANA), which has operated out of rented premises since its inception in 1976, today announced the aquisition of its own home here in Barbados and disclosed that plans were well advanced for its operations to be computerised in the second half of 1984.

Mortgage and legal arrangements for the purchase of a quarter-million-dollar (Bds) property were completed on December 28, but the announcement was delayed until today to mark the eighth anniversary of the regional wire service. Refurbishing and renovation of the property has already begun and when completed in May, will cost an estimated 210,000 dollars (Bds). This sum is part of a two-million-dollar (Bds) grant from the Federal Republic of Germany to help the agency expand and develop. The programme of assistance, which began in 1982, is for three years and is being administered on behalf of the West German Government by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). CANA's general manager, Mr Harry Mayers, said acquisition of the property equipped the news agency to maximise the benefits of the German funding.

By July or August, it was hoped that the agency's headquarters functions of collecting, editing, storing, and disseminating information to its growing list of subscribers should be fully computerised. This development, designed to improve efficiency and give the agency greater flexibility and capacity to expand its information service, is estimated to cost 280,000 dollars (Bds).

Another major component of the West German aid package is the provision of a fully and modern equipped sound studio at the agency's headquarters. CANA has developed plans to supply special voice reports and documentaries for radio stations in the Caribbean, the United States, and Europe. The sum of 190,000 dollars (Bds) has been set aside for this aspect of the programme.

Other major plans involve the development of a regional financial and economic news service and expansion of the present general news service to the Caribbean Basin countries. The financial package also includes provision for marketing support and staff training.

CANA, an outgrowth of the integration movement amongst the English-speaking Caribbean countries, has hitherto concentrated on serving the English-speaking territories in the region. General manager Mayers said it has been recognised for some time that the English-speaking region was a very narrow economic base on which to build, and it was therefore necessary to expand beyond the Anglophone countries in order to ensure continued growth and maintain independence.

To mark the eighth anniversary, Mayers also announced the appointment of the agency's first on-staff financial accounting officer, Mr Sinclair Grant, financial controller.

As from January 1, the agency also assigned a headquarters staffer, Mr Trevor Yearwood, to be responsible for feature articles and special editorial projects and appointed Mr Bertram Niles as news editor.

CANA, registered in Barbados as a limited liability company, is owned by the following regional news media:

Barbados Rediffusion Service Limited
The ADVOCATE Company Limited
Antilles Radio Corporation
The GLEANER Company Limited
Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Jamaica Limited
Trinidad Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Jamaica Limited
Trinidad Broadcasting Company Limited
Trinidad EXPRESS Newspapers Limited
Trinidad Publishing Company Limited
National Broadcasting Service of Trinidad and Tobago Limited
Trinidad and Tobago Television Company Limited

The Board of Directors comprises:

Mr Kenneth Gordon (Chairman), managing director, TRINIDAD EXPRESS NEWSPAPERS Limited
Mr Oliver Clarke, managing director, the GLEANER Company Limited
Mr Gary Duesbury, general manager, Barbados Rediffusion Service
Mr Mark Conyers, managing director, Trinidad Publishing Company Limited
Mr Neville Grosvenor, managing director, the ADVOCATE Company Limited
Mr Lester Spaulding, managing director, Radio Jamaica Limited

GRENADA

GAIRY TO RETURN, WILL NOT RUN FOR OFFICE

FL101357 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Eric Gairy, who was ousted as prime minister of Grenada in a 1979 coup, said he will return soon as a private citizen. Mr Gairy, who has spent the last 5 years in exile in the United States, told in a news conference [as heard] that he will not run in the forthcoming elections but that he will attempt to ensure that the Grenada United Labor Party presents 15 candidates who can emerge victorious.

Mr Gairy founded that political party in 1950. He also said the airport he started at Point Salines should be renamed Ronald Reagan International Airport.

QUAKERS REPORT GROWING POLITICAL REPRESSION

FL101413 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] A delegation of Quakers who visited Grenada for 10 days has denounced what they said was growing political repression on the island. A spokesman for the five-member delegation said that Grenadian citizens are afraid to express themselve about the island's interim government and that a number of Grenadians said they live in fear because they are being watched by security forces. The Quaker group also said that there were alternatives to the use of military force in Grenada by the United States.

Grenada's Governor General Sir Paul Scoon said he will not yield to external pressure for removal of troops from the island. He said the troops are necessary for the security of the country and will remain there until the government is satisfied that the Grenada police force is capable of taking over responsibility for state security.

Meanwhile, classes resumed in Grenada today for 247 students at the St George's University Medical School. The students, most from the United States, will be resuming studies that were broken off in late October 1983 by the military coup. Enrollment at the medical college is down from the 650 who were in class when the coup took place. College officials point out that they are operating three different campuses this semester: one in Grenada, another temporarily in Barbados, and the third in Brooklyn, New York.

JAMAICA

SEAGA TO ATTEND QUITO ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

FL101913 Bridgetown CANA in English 1735 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Jan 10 (CANA) -- Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga leaves here tomorrow for Ecuador to attend a major Latin American economic conference which opened yesterday in Quito, capital of the South American Republic, it was announced here.

The 10-day meeting, sponsored by the Latin American Economic System (SELA) and the United Nations Commission for Latin America (ECLA), is looking at ways of attacking Latin America's huge debt problem. Apart from discussing the region's debt problem, the several heads of government and senior ministers attending the conference will examine ways of making the international finance system becoming more flexible to the Third World, matters of trade, regional integration, food and energy.

Latin America's debt problem has been a major focus since last year's near default by a number of countries, and since then discussions on ways to ease the debt burden and to stabilise the region to help restore a path of growth have been taking place.

POLICE WARN ABOUT PNP PARLIAMENT DEMONSTRATIONS

FL101758 Bridgetown CANA in English 1617 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Jan 10 (CANA) -- The police today tightened security outside the Parliament building in Kingston as unofficial opposition leader Michael Manley's People's National Party (PNP) prepared for a demonstration timed to coincide with the swearing in of MP's.

A strong police contingent was outside Parliament building from this morning, hours before swearing in of the 60, all members of Prime Minister Edward Seaga's Jamaica Labour Party (JLP), was scheduled to start. The police also cordoned off nearby blocks.

Commissioner Joe Williams said that elsewhere in Kingston and in other parts of the island there would be strong police/military operations to deal with planned PNP demonstrations -- none of which have been sanctioned by the police.

The PNP is absent from Parliament, having boycotted last month's general election on the grounds that it would be unfair.

The party said that by using a three-year-old voters list, Prime Minister Seaga had disfrancised 150,000 young voters. It also accused the prime minister of reneging on a pledge by both sides in 1980 that no further election would be held without reform to eliminate bogus voting.

Yesterday the PNP announced plans for peaceful demonstration in several areas in Kingston and outside the Parliament building.

The party had said that its leaders, although having assured Police Commissioner Williams that the demonstrations would be peaceful and that the PNP was committed to non-confrontation politics, had asked for police escorts.

The commissioner last night issued a statement saying that demonstrations and meetings would not be permitted.

Said Williams: "In view of the apprehension of potential confrontation or conflict, the public order act will be strictly enforced and marches, demonstrations and meetings will not be permitted."

He added: "Strong joint police/military operations will be effected throughout the island in general and the corporate area (Kingston and its environs) in particular to deal with any breach of the peace."

But the PNP said that it had reviewed its plans last night and decided that it would go through with the demonstrations, peacefully.

ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

RAMPHAL DEPARTS AFTER MEETING WITH SIMMONDS

FL102258 Bridgetown CANA in English 1815 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, Jan 10 (CANA) -- London-based Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal left St Kitts-Nevis last night for Jamaica to continue his tour of the Caribbean.

Ramphal met here with Prime Minister Dr Kennedy Simmonds to discuss the role the Commonwealth could play in assisting Grenada's return to constitutional rule following last October's political crisis.

The Guyana-born secretary general said the 48-member organisation would be prepared to help Grenada return to constitutional government.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

CANADIAN MINISTER PEPIN TO VISIT 12 JANUARY

FL101743 Bridgetown CANA in English 1641 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, Jan 10 (CANA) -- Canada's Minister for External Relations Jean-Luc Pepin will hold talks with five government ministers here Friday, according to an official statement released today.

Major talking points have been identified as the situation in Grenada, which was invaded by U.S. troops last October, and cooperation between Canada and this oil-rich republic in a number of areas.

Pepin, now in Barbados, is due here Thursday. He will have discussions with Foreign Minister Dr Basil Ince, National Security Minister John Donaldson, State enterprises Minister Ronald Williams, Trade Minister Desmond Cartey and Public Utilities Minister John Eckstein.

UNREST CONTINUES AS BOUTERSE LOOKS FOR CABINET

FL101911 Bridgetown CANA in English 1753 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Jan 10 (CANA) -- Suriname today remained gripped by industrial unrest, as leftist military strongman Deysi Bouterse searched for a new civilian government and a solution to the trouble. The official Suriname News Agency (SNA) said the key bauxite industry, disrupted by strike action since last December 19, was still a focal point of unrest and parts of the capital, Paramaribo, were hit by power cuts this morning as the disquiet continued.

Suriname's government-run National Information Service today issued a statement saying that striking staffers at the American-owned Suriname Aluminum Company (Suralco), who were willing to return to work, were being terrorized by about 150 other employees.

The SNA said the power cuts came after electricity workers were forced off the jobs by threats from other colleagues.

Suriname's civilian government resigned yesterday following weeks of industrial strife sparked by protests by bauxite workers over recent price rises and the level of taxation of employees' annual bonuses. Lt Colonel Bouterse said in a television broadcast Sunday night that the taxes and hikes would be withdrawn.

The SNA said Bouterse, who has been Suriname's key figure since a 1980 military coup here, met last night with officials of four major trade unions representing the strikers to discuss a work resumption. The news agency quoted Fred Derby, head of the union (C-47) representing the buaxite sector, as saying that we expected the workers to be back on the job today to show some responsibility for their families and the national economy.

Army Takes Over Power Company

FL102020 Bridgetown CANA in English 1923 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Jan 10 (CANA) -- Suriname's revolutionary leader Lt Col Deysi Bouterse today ordered the Army to take temporary control of the lone electricity company here as continuing industrial unrest left sections of the capital, Paramaribo, without power.

The official Suriname News Agency (SNA) said military personnel have sealed off the company, where it said earlier some disgruntled workers had been frightening away others, causing the power cuts. The move, according to SNA, is a precautionary security measure and is to ensure an uninterrupted flow of electricity to the public.

With workers at the nearby American-owned Suriname Aluminum Company (Suralco) on strike for the last weeks, the SNA said, Bouterse was moving to forestall similar action at the power company. Such actions would create more problems for Suriname and cause further economic uneasiness, said SNA.

Bouterse, who led a military coup here in February 1980, yesterday secured the resignation of Suriname's civilian government led by Errol Alibux, in a move to quell the industrial strife which was triggered by new price hikes and increased taxation.

Last Friday staffers at the electricity company stopped work, leaving several areas of Suriname in darkness and also bringing a halt to the functioning of other essential services.

SNA said the commander in charge of the military detachment protecting the company has explained the move to the workers there and has called on them to cooperate, since the measure was only precautionary.

Protection Provided for Workers

FL110044 Bridgetown CANA in English 2355 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Jan 10 (CANA) -- Suriname's revolutionary leader, Lt Col Deysi Bouterse, tonight announced he would provide military protection for striking bauxite workers to ensure they were back on the job tomorrow.

The announcement on television was the latest move by the leftist military strongman to stem industrial unrest, which yesterday forced the resignation of the Army-backed civilian government. According to the authorities, a minority of militant workers at the American-owned Suriname Aluminuim Company (Suralco) have been preventing the majority from returning to work following a strike that started December 19.

Earlier today Bouterse ordered soldiers to seal off the lone electricity company, in the face of similar strife there that caused power cuts in parts of Paramaribo.

Bouterse said tonight the revolutionary leadership was forced to provide security cover at Suralco after managing director G.F. Stephens had written letters to the government declaring that because of the continued work stoppage, management will be forced to close operations "in the short term." Bouterse, who led a coup here nearly four years ago, said the problems stemmed from new tax measures which the government had hoped to introduce this year, and which had hit the workers' annual bonuses hard. He lamented the fact that despite his announcement that the tax measures for this year will be cancelled, the strikers had continued their action.

Commander Bouterse said soldiers had taken temporary control of the electricity company to guarantee the uninterrupted supply of power to the country at large. He also informed the Suriname public that together with the workers at the electricity company, the operations will continue. [sentence as received] Bouterse said that the revolutionary leadership and the workers at the company will guarantee the country electricity, which has been intermittently disrupted over the last few days, hindering in some cases other essential services.

Bouterse accused forces outside the power company of exacerbating the industrial strife. After reacting positively to the demands of electricity workers last week, he said new pamphlets were now circulating in the plant with "new demands." Bouterse did not identify the outside forces.

Earlier, Bouterse said the management of Suralco had requested protection for their property at the bauxite complex and the military will respond positively. As from tomorrow soldiers will be deployed to the complex at Paranam to protect both workers and property.

Report Analyzes Situation

FL101438 Hilversum International Service in English 0730 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] In the Republic of Suriname, that is the former Dutch colony at the top of Latin America, the military leader, Lieutenant Colonel Deysi Bouterse, has gone on nationwide television to announce the resignation of the cabinet headed by Prime Minister Errol Alibux. Colonel Bouterse's address had been announced and then postponed for 24 hours. It came as a climax to several tension filled days marked by unprecedented labor unrest.

Victor (?Hoffcant), chief of our Caribbean section, filed the following commentary: The strikes began nearly 4 weeks ago, when workers employed by the (Billington and Seralco) bauxite companies walked out. They were protesting against a number of increases, including a wage tax increase, which the cabinet headed by Mr Alibux was planning to introduce for this year. The strikes met with a degree of support in other branches of industry and they were a major blow to the already poor state of the Suriname economy. For some years now, the country has been on the brink of bankruptcy, precipitated by the decision of the former mother-country, the Netherlands, to suspend all agreed development aid. That happened in December of 1982, after Lieutenant Colonel Bouterse had ordered 15 members of the Suriname opposition to be killed without trial.

Bauxite, the raw material for aluminium, is one of the two remaining mainstays of the Suriname economy. Bauxite workers are in a position of power, that's obvious, for their resistance has caused the first major turnabout by the military leadership of Suriname. The fight actions, incidentally, were directed not merely against some unpopular measures by the government; they were directed against the government itself. Colonel Bouterse's move, in cancelling the planned tax increases, represents a working man's success, but in all likelihood only a partial success. The strikers' course of action during the first few days to come will show whether they were serious in demanding not merely a fair deal to workers, but a fair deal to democracy in Suriname.

The cabinet, headed by Prime Minister Errol Alibux, had its chief power base in the left-wing nationalist party, PALU, the Progressive Industrial and Farmworkers Union. The demise of the Alibux cabinet could be an indication that the strength of the PALU party is now in decline.

In his televised speech, Colonel Bouterse stressed that the new Suriname cabinet would be under an obligation to implement that program set out late last year, in the proclamation of the so-called National Constancy Movement. The brain behind that programme is former Foreign Minister Harvey Naarendorp, who has ties with the pro-Cuban Revolutionary People's Party. This party has been another important power base for the Bouterse regime ever since the military takeover.

The main question at this time is for how long can Colonel Bouterse continue in this business of replacing governments, without drawing any personal consequences from the obviously increasing discontent among the population of Suriname. The colonel now represents a military regime which has lost all credit with the population.